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Namibian talks tour starts

A team of senior officials from the five-nation Western contact group assembled in Lagos yesterday for a crucial tour of Africa to discuss a Namibian independence settlement based on recent talks between the United States and South Africa, which administer the territory. If the tour succeeds in overcoming distrust and suspicion, Namibia could hope for statehood by early 1983 Page 5

Towards cheaper investments

Repayment of interest and capital on long-term loans to industry should be net of corporation tax according to a study group set up to recommend how to generate more and cheaper investment in industry Page 11

Tour ruling soon, Gandhi says

Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, is in London after the Cancun conference in Mexico. She said that a decision about England's threatened cricket tour would be taken at a meeting of the Indian Cabinet this week Page 2



Queen returns from Sri Lanka

The Queen arriving back in London from Sri Lanka last night. Earlier she had seen the modern, developing side of the country when she visited one of the world's largest engineering projects, the harnessing of the Mahaweli river Page 4

Labour may seek new ministry

The Labour Party's next electoral programme is likely to include the formation of a new economic ministry and the removal of key public expenditure functions from the Treasury. The proposal has been supported by TUC/Labour Party liaison committee members Page 2

Poles warned off striking

The Polish Government has accused Solidarity of conducting "economic warfare" by sabotaging production and increasing hardships and the danger of total economic breakdown. As the union prepares for Wednesday's strike, the Government said: "No state can tolerate anarchy" Page 4

Party nudges Mitterrand

The French Socialist Party gave a "sharp warning and a formidable push" to the Government at its congress, M Lionel Jospin, the party secretary-general, said. The speeches indicated that the party had struck out on a hard-line Marxist revolutionary course Page 4

Airlines suffer disastrous year

World airlines lost more money last year and this year could be even worse. Net losses for the member airlines of the International Air Transport Association were $1,100m (about £560m) compared with a break-even in 1979 and a $1,900m profit in 1978 Page 5

Sue Barker wins

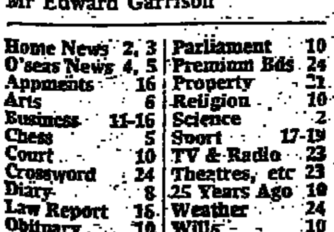
Sue Barker, of Britain, won the Daihatsu tennis tournament at Brighton, beating Mima Jausovec, of Yugoslavia, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1. Miss Barker had defeated three Americans, including Tracy Austin, on her way to the final Page 17

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Thatcher line opposed by most of Cabinet says Gilmour

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

A majority of the Cabinet is now opposed to the Government's medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) and if there is no change of course the Tories face a disastrous defeat at the next general election, Sir Ian Gilmour, the former Lord Privy Seal and one of the Government's leading critics on the Conservative backbenches, said yesterday.

His warning coupled with growing signs of backbench discontent following defeat in the Croydon, North West, by-election, and a speech by Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House of Commons, calling for "compromise and agreement" rather than "confrontation and disharmony", provided a sombre welcome for Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, as she flew home from Mexico last night.

She will defend the Government's policies when she speaks in the Commons on Wednesday on an Opposition no-confidence motion which refers to the shameful level of unemployment and the damaging blows which the Government has dealt to British industry, offering no hope of recovery.

Sir Ian Gilmour, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, MP for Hexham and a former Cabinet Minister, and other critics hope to be called in the debate to appeal for policy changes to help industry and promote capital projects. Since is is in the nature of a censure motion, no revolt is expected when it is put to the vote, but backbench pressure will be sustained in the new session of Parliament which opens on November 4.

Gesture of loyalty by backbenchers

A group of 14 Tory backbenchers, led by Mr Christopher Murphy (Welwyn and Hatfield), to counter the criticisms voiced two weeks ago by the so-called Blue Chips group, have tabled an amendment, as a gesture of loyalty, expressing full confidence in the Government's policies; but they also call for a range of further measures before the end of the [illegible] strategy for future success".

Sir Ian Gilmour saw it differently yesterday. Interviewed by Mr Brian Walden on the independent television programme *Weekend World*, he said that Mrs Thatcher would have to take note of the widespread criticism within the party and the views of the electorate, as expressed at Croydon. He did not think it would be necessary for a Tory MP to stand against her for the leadership of the party in order to persuade her to bring in more moderate policies.

"We'd not have a dictator in charge of the Government or of the Conservative Party—you have Cabinet government and a parliamentary party", Sir Ian said.

"I have given reasons why I think a majority in the Cabinet are not in favour of MTFS. I cannot assess how many backbenchers feel the same, but it it very substantial.

"It is quite impossible for Mrs Thatcher—and I give her credit, I don't think she would want to—to ignore that very heavy weight of opinion.

"It is there. She cannot wish it away. She cannot reshuffle her Cabinet all the time, presumably to get 21 people all of whom agree with her. It is not practicable.

"Therefore she has to pay attention to what I call the emerging consensus and she would be committing political suicide if she did not.

"She sees which way the wind is blowing. If the Tory party does not modify its policies we are going to go down to a disastrous defeat. She does not want that."

Sir Ian, who thought he probably ought to have resigned from the Cabinet at the time of last year's Budget (he was sacked in the last reshuffle), was asked whether Mrs Thatcher would not be justified this year, if ministers challenged the economic strategy of the Budget, in saying: "If you don't like it, you can resign."

That was not how Cabinet business was conducted, Sir Ian said. "I do not think Mrs Thatcher would come over to that. That would be very provocative indeed. In those circumstances a lot of people would resign and she would be acting in an unconstitutional way. I do not think she would think of doing that."

Answering another question, Sir Ian said: "It is odd that people took the medium term financial strategy as long as they did. It is blown now. The idea that everyone is going to go along with it now is pure moonshine."

Outlining the factors which he though would lead to changed policies, Sir Ian said that last week the Treasury ministers did not get their way; a majority did not favour the MTFS; at the party conference no fewer than four Cabinet ministers, Messrs Pym, Walker, Prior and Heseltine, made what in the jargon could be called "wet" speeches; and there had been a change of opinion in the parliamentary party and in public opinion.

"The strategy is falling apart," Sir Ian said. "The monetary targets that they announced with a great fandango were never met."

He went on: "As Geoffrey Smith of *The Times* has said, Mrs Thatcher can see the writing on the wall as quickly as anyone else and does not want to go down in disastrous defeat with her party."

Sir Ian thought the "wets" had won the intellectual argument. "There has been little argument against us,' he said. "And when anyone tries to defend the MTFS they do not do it on its merits. It has not got many merits. They defend it on moral grounds, saying, like Harry Lauder, that 'we must keep on to the end of the road' even if the road does not lead anywhere, or saying we must 'stick to our guns', or they read out bits of Ted Heath's election manifesto of 1970."

A strategy which had disastrous economic results, disastrous [illegible] Croydon, and which had virtually no intellectual backing could not survive.

It was plain that the country wanted a change. There was also a collective, spontaneous consensus within the Conservative Party which wanted a change, and it did Mrs Thatcher an injustice to say that she would try to stand out against such a consensus.

Speaking hypothetically about the circumstances which might lead some ministers to resign, Sir Ian said: "It could be—though I don't think it will happen—that the majority in the Cabinet came forward with a package of public expenditure cuts and tax increases which they could not conceivably support, in which case they would have no alternative but to resign. It would not be a question of wisdom, there would be no alternative."

Treasury package just before Budget day

Last year the Treasury came forward with a package but ministers heard about it first just before Budget day, so there was no time to consider resignations.

"I don't think that sleight of hand would be allowed this year. I think it is unlikely that a very deflationary Budget would get through the Cabinet this year and it is unlikely that it would get through the House of Commons." He certainly would not support such a Budget.

How many other backbenchers might refuse the Government support? Sir Ian replied: "It is a purely intellectual argument. There has been no coordination, far less conspiracies. People are just arguing, putting forward their views. No-one has done any head counting . . . but I think, by that stage, it will be a substantial number."

David Wood, page 9
Thatcher in quake, back page

Protests grow in CND campaign

From Tony Samstag and David Cross

Hundreds of thousands more anti-nuclear protestors throughout Europe yesterday added their voices to the burgeoning peace movement which had shown itself so massively on the streets of London and Rome on Saturday.

The weekend's demonstrations prompted Mr Casper Weinberger, United States Defence Secretary, to agree that nuclear disarmers should be taken seriously, and Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, to say that every democratic politician knew people were worried about nuclear war.

Yesterday in Brussels, as in Rome, about a quarter of a million protestors were brought into each city centre by chartered bus and train to demonstrate against the new nuclear arms race on European soil. A smaller group of 25,000 paraded through Paris yesterday, behind a large banner denouncing both Soviet and American nuclear strategy.

An estimated crowd of about 7,000 people participated in a big torchlight parade and demonstration against nuclear weapons in Oslo last night (Associated Press reports).

Carrying banners denouncing nuclear weapons in both East and West, the demonstrators marched three or four abreast for 90 minutes shouting slogans against nuclear arms.

Even some East Europeans joined in, although their protests were limited exclusively to castigating Washington. The official East German new agency reported that some 50,000 of its citizens had gathered in Potsdam yesterday, to take part in a rally "for a secure peace and against Nato armaments".

Speaking to reporters before flying from London to Washington yesterday, Mr Weinberger said: "Anything that gets 150,000 on the march has to be taken seriously but it doesn't change the policies of the government."

The 150,000 marchers (a police estimate of the crowd) who converged on Hyde Park from all corners of the British Isles on Saturday came under the banner of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. They wanted nothing more of the nuclear weapons with which [illegible] down to the last European.

Continued on back page, col 7

Sixteen thousand on the run: View from the Verrazano [illegible] New York City Marathon won again by Alberto Salazar in a world best time of 2hr 8min 13sec. Allison Roe ran faster than any other woman ever in 2hr 25min 29sec. Report page 17.

171 dead and 50,000 'at risk'

Spain's poisoned oil disaster

From Richard Wigg and Nicholas Timmins, Madrid, Oct 25

In the past five months Spain has been hit by one of the worst public health disasters of modern times, and more than 50,000 people could still conceivably be at risk because they consumed poisoned cooking oil.

Since the beginning of May, 171 people have died, including five this weekend, and nearly 16,000 have been treated in hospital.

Door-to-door salesmen illegally sold the oil in vast quantities in areas around Madrid and in towns to the north-west. It contained oil originally intended for industrial use, stained with aniline dye, and a conspiracy by crooked businessmen to refine that into edible oil turned it into a potentially lethal brew.

It has caused a new and mysterious disease for which there appears to be little effective treatment. Whole families have been affected. In some cases, patients have been left virtually unable to move. Many more have suffered loss of muscle strength and wasting.

Many af those who are gradually *recovering are still* weak and tired. The strange nature of the disease, which has similarities to some of the auto-immune diseases in which the body's defence system turns against itself, has led to fears among some Spanish doctors that the final outcome might be 2,000 to 3,000 deaths and a similar number permanently disabled.

That view is contested strongly both by the doctor who heads the scientific commission investigating the disease and by a group of United States experts brought in to help study it. They say the unique and variable nature of the illness, and the differences it shows to auto-immune conditions, make such estimates impossible and unscientific at the moment.

If theoretical grounds can be found for fearing a bad outcome, parallels can also be drawn with other conditions where many patients slowly recover. The fact that some who have advanced to the second, more damaging stage of the disease are slowly recovering, supports this view.

Professor Manuel Serrano Rios, head of the scientific commission, investigating the disease, and Dr Clark Heath, a United States epidemiologist from the Centre for Disease Control, Atlanta, believe that compared to the total number affected by the oil, the proportion who will die will remain low. Only time, and a detailed study of the disease, will provide the answer.

But it is clear that Spain faces an enormous programme of rehabilitation for almost 800 people now in hospital with the second stage of the illness, together with those discharged with wasted muscles and distressing skin lesions.

The story of how the oil came to be sold reveals a blatant flouting of health regulations. That was made possible by an almost institutionalized network of food fraud which the Government has done little to check. During the Franco period a parallel "black" economy in unregulated foodstuffs, particularly olive oil, was allowed to grow, and the democratic government has failed to tackle it.

Besides the price in human suffering, the scandal has done both political and economic damage to Spain with the Government insisting that it cannot be held responsible.

The epidemic started on May 1, when a boy aged 8 from a Madrid dormitory town died. He had been admitted to hospital with fever, and a pneumonia-like illness. Within 10 days, 40 people had been admitted in the Madrid area, and four people had died. By the end of the first fortnight other towns were being affected and more than 600 people were in hospital. An epidemic was clearly underway.

The disease was described as "a typical pneumonia". Legionnaires' disease or infection by a mycoplasma were the favoured causes. Laboratory analysis, however, failed to confirm the theories, although mycoplasmas were found in some victims.

On May 13 the authorities announced that mycoplasma could be the cause. Many doctors remained dubious, however.

Continued on back page, col 1

Book on BOSS attacked by publisher's adviser

By Sandra Hempel

Penguin Books made a serious misjudgment in publishing a "disgraceful" account of the workings of the South African security service and should *withdraw the book, the company's* African literary adviser says.

South African-born Mr Ronald Segal, who has been associated with Penguin for 20 years, claims that the book, *Inside BOSS* by Mr Gordon Winter, is an example of cheque-book journalism and that its revelations will harm many people who have already suffered at the hands of the South African Bureau of State Security (BOSS).

Mr Winter, who once worked as a journalist in London and claims to have been a BOSS agent, describes in the book his role in betraying many South Africans to the service. "A man is being greatly rewarded for confessions of the most odious acts that had appalling results," Mr Segal said.

As *Penguin's African adviser*, Mr Segal says he would normally have expected to have been consulted about the book's proposed publication.

Mr Peter Mayer, Chief Executive of Penguin Books, said he was surprised by the suggestion that the company could not publish a book about South Africa unless it first consulted Mr Segal.

"For a long time Penguin has published books on topical issues. Some of these over the years might have been thought to be sensational at the time and later were found to have made a contribution", he said.

Ballot box secrets, page 3
Psychology of treachery, page 7

Israeli withdrawal from Sinai agreed

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Oct 25

Arrangements for the final Israeli withdrawal from occupied Sinai were [illegible] today by Egyptian and Israeli teams headed by General Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister.

The ministers imposed a news blackout and said they would announce their agreements at a press conference on Tuesday before General Ali returned to Egypt. However, a participant said the talks today focused on tourism in Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal.

Provisions were discussed to keep the 155-mile coast of the Gulf of Aqaba accessible to tourists from Israel.

The ministers, who head the committee for the implementation of the peace treaty, will meet again tomorrow afternoon in Jerusalem to discuss matters including flight routes over the peninsula, the demarcation of the new frontier and crossing points. Both side said the talks were going well.

General Ali told an Israeli radio reporter that the implementation of the bilateral peace treaty was "going in a very smooth way, a very honest way, and a very normal way".

The abrasive issues between the two countries are certain aspects of normalization, which the Israelis complained were hesitant, and the Palestine question, which General Ali described today as the most important for stability. These matters will come up tomorrow when the Egyptians meet Israeli leaders in Jerusalem.

This will be the more controversial phase of the talks.

The Israelis have been under American pressure to show flexibility to help stabilize the new regime in Egypt but Mr Yitzham Shamir, the Foreign Minister, rejected this in no uncertain terms this weekend.

Addressing a luncheon of the Commercial and Industrial Club, he said the Israelis were themselves entitled to reassurances since they had staked much on the peace treaty and President Sadat's departure had increased the risks. "We know exactly the limits of concessions we can make. We have already reached these limits," he said.

He claimed the Palestinians already had their own state in Jordan where they were the majority of the population and it was not Israel's concern whether it was ruled by King Husain or someone else. This statement was condemned by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Cairo as a violation of the concept of full autonomy as expounded at the Camp David agreement and General Ali is expected to raise the matter in Jerusalem.

Gen Ali is the first oficial of ministerial rank to visit Israel since President Sadat's assassination. He said on arrival that his mission was the answer to those who tried to spread the idea that the peace process depended solely on the person of President Sadat.

Leading article, page 9

'Euro-jam' reaches the tea table

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

Few of the shoppers who find "Extra Jam" in their supermarkets for the first time today will know that it marks the introduction of official Euro-jam to the tea tables of Britain.

Those unfamiliar with the Jam and Similar Products Regulations 1981 will not realize that "Extra Jam" is more than a brand name invented by marketing experts. It is a legal term at the heart of a campaign by the European Commission to harmonize jam laws throughout the Community.

The term has been adopted as a brand name by the Chivers Hartley subsidiary of Cadbury Schweppes, and will be brought into British law next year by the jam regulations.

Those regulations have been published and show that jam will be defined either as "jam" with at least 35 per cent weight of fruit, or "extra jam" with 45 per cent fruit content.

Chivers Hartley said that most of its "Extra Jam" would contain home-grown fruit instead of chemically preserved pulp from eastern Europe and Mexico. The new product would cost almost half as much again as those defined officially as mere "jam". Some types of "jam" in the Cadbury range would still be made from imported pulp.

The new rules, which will allow jam to be coloured with beetroot juice, are not the only way in which the ingredients of the traditional British tea are influenced from Brussels. The Butter Information Council, which exists to promote the qualities of butter against those of margarine, is financed mainly by creamery companies in most EEC countries which sell butter in Britain.

But a third of its annual budget of more than £2m is sent to it from the EEC in Brussels. That comes from a tax levied on dairy farmers.

The council's main purpose is to promote consumption of dairy produce in the face of competition from cheaper substitutes like margarine. Butter consumption has fallen steadily in Britain since the tax was first levied in the mid-1970s.

£50m Seilern art collection to be split up

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Five works by Dürer, Lotto and Kokoschka are to be sold from the £50m art bequest to the Courtauld Institute made by the late Count Antoine Seilern. The sale appears to run contrary to the instruction in his will that the collection should be kept together.

Seilern's bequest, known as "The Princes Gate Colllection", is the largest benefaction to a British art institution this century, but the lengthy conditions set out in his will have been troubling the beneficiaries ever since his death in July 1978.

On one hand, the estate has tax and other liabilities to settle; on the other the collection must not be broken up. The forthcoming sale appears to be the best compromise that the executors of the estate and the Courtauld could reach.

On November 30, three large paintings by Kokoschka commissioned by Count Seilern in 1950 for a ceiling in his home at 56 Princes Gate are to be sold at Christie's. They could be worth £250,000.

On December 8, Christie's are to sell a watercolour by Albrecht Dürer depicting the Emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund, worth perhaps £150,000, and on December 11 a Lorenzo Lotto portrait worth around £200,000.

The art collection left to the Courtauld represented some 98 per cent of the Count's estate, according to his executors, Allen and Overy. However, should all the elaborate conditions in his will not be met, the collection was to revert to his family. The family, who were receiving so little, initially baulked at finding money to pay the capital taxes levied on the estate.

An ingenious route around this problem was found last summer when the Government agreed to accept a group of art works in lieu of tax, while agreeing that they should be exhibited permanently with the rest of the Courtauld bequest. It is believed that as part of the deal the family agreed to waive any claim on the main collection should every detail of the conditions in the will not be met.



Detail from the Lotto portrait to be sold.

This left the executors, and by extension the Courtauld, with the problem of settling £800,000 worth of outstanding debts and tax liabilities. They appear to have come to the conclusion that the will must be broken to the extent of selling a few tangential items since there are no other assets from which money can be raised.

The possibility of private treaty sales to national museums was considered at an earlier stage, but it was felt that the works in which the museums were interested were too central to the collection to be let go. Since taxes will be levied on the proceeds of Christie's sales, it is possible that further sales may be necessary.

SNP protest

Police ignored 80 members of the Scottish National Party who staged a sit-down protest in Edinburgh, on Saturday, as part of the party's campaign of civil disobedience against unemployment.

Labour seeks new ministry to cut Treasury's power

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The formation of a new economic ministry and the removal of key public expenditure functions from the Treasury are likely to form an important part of Labour's next electoral programme.

The move, which has already won a broad measure of approval from the inner group on the TUC/Labour Party liaison committee considering economic planning, would revive memories of the Department of Economic Affairs formed under George Brown in 1964.

It would, however, act as a more effective counterweight to the Treasury than that department was able to do by enjoying a much greater degree of influence over the annual planning of overall public expenditure.

Support for the proposal is given in a confidential paper which will go before today's meeting of the liaison group's subcommittee on planning and industrial democracy and is largely devoted to seeking a wide extension of worker participation in industry.

The paper says that the subcommittee, of union leaders, Shadow Cabinet and party executive members, has already recognized that key public expenditure functions should be removed from the Treasury and made the responsibility of a new economic department within the government machine.

The paper makes it clear that a future meeting of the subcommittee will have to consider whether "detailed industrial intervention" should be the responsibility of such a new department or whether it should fall within the ambit of another body such as a national planning commission, in which the TUC might have a direct voice.

Most of this morning's meeting is likely to be taken up with discussion of detailed proposals for new statutory rights aimed at providing workers with "the opportunity to exercise freely their influence not only over day-to-day decision-making but also over the whole range of corporate strategy".

The paper does not mention the discarded Bullock report on industrial democracy but reflects at least some of its aims. It proposes a statutory right to set up joint committees at plant and company levels and for a Industrial Democracy Bill providing new rights to information, consultation and representation up to board level.

On disclosure of information the paper says that one possibility is to extend the present right to information relevant for normal bargaining to one which would cover overall corporate strategy, not only in one plant but across the whole enterprise.

The Bill should also provide, the paper says, a minimum consultation period which would have to elapse before any important changes in methods of production, the introduction of new techniques, new forms of work organization and transfers of work to other plants.

□ TUC leaders are to make a new appeal for money to finance a £40,000 feasibility study into their long-cherished project of a daily paper favourable to the Labour movement (Paul Routledge writes).

Two-thirds of the 110 affiliated organizations have contributed nothing to the appeal so far and consideration has been given to abandoning the idea altogether. But Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, said yesterday: "I believe it has become more imperative for the movement to have a newspaper if there is to be any chance of a Labour success at the next general election.

Early move expected in BL pay deadlock

By Our Labour Correspondent

Hopes rose last night that there may be talks within the next few days aimed at preventing BL Cars sliding into a crippling pay dispute which would result in swift liquidation of parts of the company.

After a weekend of consultations behind the scenes Mr Terence Duffy, President of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said before leaving on a union trip to Kenya that he expected further developments in the wake of last week's abortive negotiations.

Mr Duffy summoned Mr Kenneth Cure, the union executive member handling the dispute to meet him near Heathrow airport before flying to Nairobi for a week-long meeting of the International Metalworkers Federation.

Mr Duffy's optimism, more marked than at any time since the original recommendation for a strike against the company's 3.8 per cent basic pay offer on October 2, came as the company took advertisements in national newspapers warning that it did not have the cash to stand a damaging dispute even for a few days.

"I believe there will be some developments in the next few days," Mr Duffy said. "I think there will be some movement and some opportunity for both sides to get together."

Mr Patrick Lowry, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, remained in informal touch with the two sides over the weekend but will not intervene unless the two sides want him to do so.

BL's advertisement says that incentive payments bring the total value of last year's pay increase, 6.8 per cent on average, to 13.5 per cent. The minimum wage for most employees under the offer would increase to between £101.35 and £112.35 thanks to last week's fresh offer, rejected by the unions on Thursday, to guarantee each worker a minimum bonus of £3.75 per week.

Mr Grenville Hawley, national automotive trade group secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday that he and other officials were ready and willing to meet anywhere and with anybody in an efffort to stop the strike.

Union officials have been pressing for further consolidation of existing bonus payments. That was rejected by the company last week.

Mr Hawley said that on the company's own figures, workers in only about three or four plants were earning so little bonus that they would benefit from last Thursday's offer to guarantee a £3.75 payment.

Managers step in to ensure gas supplies

Senior British Gas managers are likely to step in today to operate terminals and transmission centres controlling gas suplies from the North Sea because of a national strike by 240 specialist operators over shift pay.

The dispute which began among Scottish members of the National and Local Government Officers' Association's gas operations branch is expected to widen today to cover the rest of the country.

North Sea supplies through pipelines are computer controlled but the NALGO members involved monitor pressures and control switches which can interrupt the supply if pressures reach abnormal levels. British Gas said last night: "At present there is no effect on supplies

Tony Weaver



Expert advice: Beth Chamberlain, aged four, from East Barnet, gazing at Mr Yoshio Katoh, aged 70, at a display given by the Japan Kite Association at Parliament Hill Fields, north London, yesterday.

Explorer in campaign to save ship

Sir Vivian Fuchs, the scientist and explorer, has joined the campaign to try to save HMS Endurance, the Royal Navy's only ice patrol ship, which is up for sale.

With Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Irving, a former Hydrographer of the Royal Navy, he has written a letter, published in *The Times* today, protesting against the decision to dispose of the vessel at a time when there is growing international interest in the resources of the Antarctic.

The 3,600-ton Endurance was bought secondhand from a Danish company in 1967 for ocean survey work and for guard duties in southern waters. She recently left Britain on a routine voyage and is not due to return until the spring.

The ship is equipped with two helicopters and two 20mm guns. Her duties have included the collection and delivery of Royal Marines for the detachment on the Falkland Islands.

The decision was taken after the Government's recent defence review which concluded that the Royal Navy could no longer afford the £3m a year it costs to maintain the ship and her 119 men.

Letters, page 9

Verdict on cricket tour this week

By John Woodcock

Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, said yesterday that she and her Cabinet will make a final decision as soon as she gets home on whether the England cricket team will be allowed to tour India this winter.

Speaking at Heathrow airport on her way to Bombay from Mexico, she said: "I will make a decision as soon as possible. It will not only be my decision, it will be made by the complete Cabinet".

English hopes are certainly higher than they were a week ago that the Indian Government may yet come round to accepting the two Geoffreys, Cooke and Boycott, whose links with South Africa, though tenuous, have been made an issue that threatens not only this particular tour but the whole future of Test cricket.

If the tour is called off, the World Hockey Cup, due to take place in Bombay would also be in jeopardy.

It is now thought that Mrs Gandhi would like to save the cricket and the hockey. Whether she and her government can do so without appearing to lose face may be the decisive factor.

Alliance hurts Tories more than Labour, Mr Pym says

By Our Political Correspondent

The Liberal-SDP alliance could do more damage to the Conservatives than to Labour, Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House of Commons said yesterday.

Despite the fall in the Labour vote at the Croydon by-election, he still believed the alliance was taking more votes from the Conservatives.

Mr Pym told Young Conservatives at Felixstowe, Suffolk; "What I fear, and I believe many Conservatives fear, might be a repeat of 1974 with SDP-Liberal in roads into the Conservative vote, resulting in a Labour Government. That is certainly not, in my view, what the British people want. So this by-election is a resounding warning which we shall not ignore."

If the party was to weather the storms ahead, Mr Pym said, they must remain united. He commended those at the party conference in Blackpool who sought "to put us together, rather than pull as apart." When the going got rough, the party needed loyalty, tolerance and the recognition of others' points of view. "We must always maintain our appeal to the full spectrum of the electorate," he said.

The party had always had support from all sections of the people; it was the key to political success. "It fits in with the basic characteristic of the British—moderation," Mr Pym said. "We abhor extremes or anythin gnear them. We prefer compromise and agreement to confrontation and disharmony.

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, speaking at Aberporth, Dyfed, attacked Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, "for repeating the Labour myth that this Government has pursued rigid monetarist policies". It was a hard life, he said: "If we claim credit for what we have spent, the financial markets panic at the level of our spending. If we fail to, they panic at the political consequences. I do not hesitate to claim credit for the way that we have sought to cushion this country from the effects of the recession and from the consequencesof past failures."

Sir Angus Maude, Conservative MP for Stratford-on-Avon, a former Cabinet minister, also gave a warning to the Government yesterday. Writing in the *Sunday Express* he said ministers should now be doing everything possible to reassure dissident Tory voters that although they had concentrated on the economy, they had not forgotten the other things they were elected to do.

Labour MP refuses to bow to 'disgrace' of selection process

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

MPs should not expect a job for life without question, but the perpetual insecurity imposed by the Labour Party's new mandatory reselection process was a disgrace, Mr John Grant, Labour MP for Islington, Central, said yesterday.

He was giving his reasons for telling his constituency party last week that he will not be seeking reselection as Labour candidate at the next general election.

Mr Grant aged 49, a former Fleet Street journalist, has been an MP since 1970 and is a front bench opposition spokesman on employment, a position from which he is resigning.

He has not said that he will join the Social Democratic Party and insists that he will not be steamrollered or pressurized into making any hasty moves.

Mr Grant said that although the extremists were rebuffed at the last Labour Party conference, the worst damage had already been done. "There is no prospect of removing the fiasco of the electoral college, only of tinkering with the excesses of this travesty of democracy," he said.

"Mandatory reselection is a key factor and is virtually certain to be retained." The statistics showing the number of MPs who had been reselected throughout the country masked grave disunity at constituency level. That was caused needlessly, as part of a campaign not just against decent MPs but against parliamentary democracy itself.

There was now a hardline group in his general management committee who placed their sectarian beliefs ahead of the good of the party, he said. He was in no doubt that he would win reselection by a substantial majority, and had spent much time and effort to ensure that. But it had proved an unpalatable experience, distracting him from the job he was elected to do.

"There is now the humiliating prospect not merely of a reselection conference at the centre, but a series of branch mini-selections at which I am supposed to justify myself," Mr Grant said. "It was part and parcel of the "phoney democracy" which had been imposed upon MPs.

"I do not believe I can continue to function effectively, efficiently and compassionately on behalf of the people I was elected to represent if I must spend so much time year after year in fighting off the enemy within," he said.

"That is the dispiriting prospect for many Labour MPs not prepared to bow to local dictate. I have never found it easy to take orders and this new disciplinarian approach is not for me."

On policy matters, Mr Grant said, he disagreed with the party conference decision on unilateral nuclear disarmament; he believed unemployment would be worsened if Britain withdrew from the EEC, and he dissented from the party's wilfully subscribing to unfettered free collective bargaining.

Mr Ben Ford, Labour MP for Bradford, North, who was defeated at his reselection conference by Mr Pat Wall, aged 48, a member of the Militant Tendency political organisation, said yesterday that he will appeal to the national executive of the Labour Party against the decision on the ground that the procedures were not properly carried out.

Mr Ford, aged 56, has been MP since 1964, and he conveyed to his constituency party the views of Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, that he had "done a first-class job" for the constituency.

Mr Wall, a Marxist, said yesterday that he had won "fair and square", the decision reflecting the popular support he had in the constituency and appreciation for the work he had done for 31 years for the party in West Yorkshire, the Midlands and in Liverpool.

Speculation is growing that Mr Eric Ogden, Labour MP for Liverpool, Derby, West will leave the Labour Party and join the Social Democrats.

He failed to win reselection earlier this year, being defeated by Mr Bob Wareing, a left-wing local councillor. Mr Ogden complained of irregularities and an inquiry is now being carried out by Labour's national executive.

It now seems likely that Mr Ogden will leave the party before the inquiry is completed. If Mr Ogden joins the SDP it will bring their total of MP to 22. Two Liverpool Labour MPs have already defected to the SDP, Mr Dick Crawshaw (Toxteth) and Mr James Dunn (Kirkdale).

Labour's choice for seat at Hull

□ West Hull Labour Party's constituency management committee last night selected a marginal left of centre candi date, Mr Stuart Randall, aged 43, for the next parliamentary election (Our Hull Correspondent writes).

Mr Randall is sponsored by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication, and Plumbing Union. His home is in Droitwitch, he works for the National Enterprise Board and he has been an unsuccessful candidate in two previous parliamentary elections and in a European parliamentary election. He was selected from a short list of five.

Mr James Johnson, age 72, the Labour MP for the constituency, Kingston-upon-Hull, has announced his retirement at the end of the present parliament.

It is the first time for about 30 years that the candidate put forward by the General and Municipal Workers Union has not been selected.

Foot pledges action on women's rights

□ A Labour government would tackle poverty caused by low pay by substantially raising child benefits and by improving women's rights at work, Mr Michael Foot, the opposition leader, promised on Saturday (Pat Healy writes).

He told a Low Pay Unit conference in London that a large proportion of the low paid were women: 78 per cent of those earning below £1.50 an hour were women, and on average they earned 28 per cent less than men. Yet, despite the rise of unemployment which has hit women hard, female employment in 1980 was at a record level.

Mr Foot promised improvements in the Equal Pay Act to introduce the principal of equal pay for similar work and said a Labour government would strengthen the Sex Discrimination Act and improve opportunities for part-time work.

Mr Foot also pledged that his party would restore cuts made by the Tories in preschool provision and in maternity rights.

Science report

Whirling electrons shed light on atoms

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The first results have been obtained from a new machine for analysis of complex biological and chemical compounds and metallurgical and glass materials. They are scientifically fascinating and technologically important.

Research is being done at the new Synchrotron Radiation Centre near Daresbury, Warrington into a diversity of subjects. They include the design of platinum-based anti-cancer drugs and new catalysts for the oil and chemical industries, and understanding how certain minerals are incorporated into bone, or how the processes occur that allow corrosion on some metals but not others.

The equipment, built by the Science and Engineering Research Council for all British universities and research institutes, was the first for creating intense and pure beams of X-rays and ultraviolet light, allowing scientists to examine the structure of atoms with unprecedented precision.

A second synchrotron radiation centre has just been completed at Wisconsin University. The American scientists call it Aladdin indicating the discoveries they expect to make from shining the light beams from this source of X-ray and ultra-violet radiation on to various objects.

The machines used in the centres consist of special pipes built in a circle 200-300 ft in diameter. They are enclosed by powerful magnets which control clusters of electrons spinning through the pipe.

As the electrons accelerate close to the speed of light through this curved path, they produce intense beams of radiation. The beams are directed into various laboratories by more pipes which tap off the main storage ring.

Synchrotron radiation was discovered by physicists working with the forerunners to the particle accelerators, or atom smashers, in which they are now looking for such things as quarks. To them it was rather a nuisance.

The application of the phenomenon to every branch of analysis has needed a number of ingenious inventions to create machines that wil produce only synchrotron light.

Those innovations which have names like wigglers and undulators, are types of magnets producing fluctuating but very strong fields, working at radio frequencies, to send the electrons spiralling through particular paths so they release a desired type of radiation.

Some of the results British university research groups are obtaining are published in a report called *exafs for inorganic systems*, by the Daresbury laboratory: exafs is an acronym for "extended x-ray absorption fine structure".

HEATH GETS AGENCY JOB

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, is soon to take up a post as head of the supervisory board of a Dutch-based intelligence agency. (Our Political Staff writes).

The company is International Reporting and Information Systems Holdings, known as Iris which has been promoted by a group of international business men to provide political-economic analysis to governments, companies and institutions world wide.

Mr Heath's salary is expected to be £50,000 a year. He is in the United States, but a spokesman indicated yesterday that he did not intend to retire from active politics.

2,000 hurt in job training

More than 2,000 young people are injured each year in accidents while working in the Government's Youth Opportunities Programme for the Unemployed.

In the 12 months to June the accidents included fire deaths and 25 amputations and now the special programmes board of the Manpower Services Commission is to seek advice from the Health and Safety Executive.

VAT EXEMPTION

Customs and Excise officials have decided that school visits to holiday camps in which at least half the sessions organized are devoted to educational activities will be exempted from 15 per cent value-added tax.

CORRECTION

Mr Francis Jones is Labour deputy leader on Wandsworth Borough Council, not a Conservative as was stated in a report on Saturday.





IN BRIEF

Estate soil 'not cause of illness'

Garden soil on the Willow Tree Estate in Northolt, west London, where residents have suffered diarrhoea and vomiting, contains nothing that could cause a hazard, it was disclosed yesterday after tests by a government research establishment.

Ealing council said the results will be reported to the housing committee tonight. Opposition Labour councillors will demand an inquiry into the source of the illness. It was thought at first to be caused by toxic soil, because plants would not grow on the estate.

Police chief killed

A police officer who was killed when his car ran off the road into a Fenland drain near Ramsey, Cambridgeshire, was named yesterday as Detective Chief Inspector Ken Hunt, aged 48, head of the complaints department at Cambridgeshire police headquarters.

Life machine halted

The parents of John Norman, aged 17, a Junior Royal Marine, of Hall Road, Norwich, whose brain was damaged in a boxing match, said yesterday they asked doctors to switch off his life support machine on Saturday when they were told there was no hope of saving him.

Narrow escape ends

A prisoner who escaped through a 9in gap in a lavatory window on Saturday was recaptured by police yesterday. The man escaped from a hospital in Exeter, where he had been taken while awaiting trial.

Runcie buys home

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has bought a £31,000 detached house in St Albans, Hertfordshire, where he was Bishop for nearly 10 years.

Dublin talks for Prior this week

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is to visit Dublin this week for talks with Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister.

The meeting, possibly tomorrow, will be a preliminary to a later meeting between Dr FitzGerald and Mrs Thatcher. It is likely that cross-border economic cooperation will be discussed by Dr FitzGerald and Mrs Prior.

Opinion among Unionists on the future form of government in the province came into closer alignment at the weekend when the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, called for the setting up of a new Ulster convention.

The call was made a few hours after the Official Unionist Party, at its annual conference, voted overwhelmingly for more power for local bodies.

The Official Unionist Party decision represented a rejection of suggestions for full integration with the United Kingdom which its leader, Mr James Molyneaux, had implied in his speech calling for "parity and equality of opportunity" in the broader political setting. It also carried with it a rejection of Mr Enoch Powell's contention that full integration was the surest safeguard to Ulster remaining within the United Kingdom.

The conference demanded the return of detention powers and an end to the unqualified right of suspects to remain silent in court.

□ The Ulster Defence Regiment is to provide more ground support for the police in Co Tyrone to tighten security on the north-south border.

A statement from the army headquarters in Lisburn, County Antrim said one company of UDR men from Burndennet, would move to the Castlederg area.

Thomas may retire early as Commons Speaker

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr George Thomas, who has been Speaker of the House of Commons since 1976, is expected to retire from the chair within 12 months. He has already announced that he will not be standing for reelection as Labour MP for Cardiff, West.

It has been expected that he would choose to retire about six months before the next general election, but he may decide to go earlier. One consideration is that the election of a new Speaker in this Parliament would avoid the complications that might arise if the election results in a hung Parliament, as some forecast in the light of the rise of the Social Democrats. Another is that it would give more time for his successor to become settled before the election.

Mr Thomas, aged 72, a former teacher and Methodist lay preacher, is a popular Speaker, the first to become worldknown as the man who cries "Order, Order!" at the beginning of Parliamentary broadcasts. He is probably also the most humorous Speaker of recent times.

It is a tradition that the choice of Speaker should alternate between the two main parties. The most likely choice of successor is Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP for Croydon, North-East.

FAIR RENT CONTROL MAY END

By Our Planning Reporter

A statutory order which will remove rent controls from future shorthold tenancies outside London is expected to go before the Commons tonight.

Shelter, which has been urging MPs to force a debate on the issue, has described the order as a sordid and despicable attempt by the Government to conceal the failure of its shorthold scheme.

It was introduced under the Housing Act 1980 as a means of bringing more rented property on to the market. Tenants do not have permanent security of tenure, but are granted tenancies of between one and five years.

Yet up to the end of April this year only 1,457 shorthold tenancies had been granted.

Although under the order tenants would still have the right to seek registration, Mr Les Borrows of Shelter said yesterday: "The landlord will be able to say 'Register the end of a year.

DOUBTS ON SAFETY OF REACTOR

By Our Science Editor

The decision to reduce some of the safety components in the design of the first pressurized water reactor (PWR) nuclear power station planned for Britain has been questioned.

The changes aimed at cutting the building costs of the power station at Sizewell, Suffolk, are in a revised design that the National Nuclear Corporation has submitted to the Central Electricity Generating Board. The board has accepted them in principle.

Questions about the alterations have been raised by the nuclear safety and planning advisers to Suffolk County Council, and by Friends of the Earth. The council has to decide by November 3 whether to register its objection to the plans, which will be the subject of a public inquiry next year.

There is a first generation Magnox nuclear power station on the site, and the council does not object in principle to another development.

MP seeks ombudsman to investigate police

By Frances Gibb

A new independent police complaints procedure under which a police ombudsman would carry out investigations with his own staff is proposed in a private member's Bill to be introduced in the Commons tomorrow.

Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea South who will bring the Police Complaints Bill under the 10-minute rule, said yesterday: "There has been increasing concern by the public about police misbehaviour or wrong-doing and there is a feeling that unless such allegations are properly investigated there is less confidence in our police force."

The publication of the Bill, aimed at tackling defects in the present system, coincides with consideration by Lord Scarman of ways of reforming the police complaints procedures as he completes his report on the Brixton riots.

Among defects highlighted by Mr Dubs are that complaints against the police are investigated by the police and that the Police Complaints Board, the independent watchdog of the procedure, only has the task of considering the police reports of their own investigations.

Mr Dubs said: "In fewer than one per cent of all cases in 1980 did the Police Complaints Board ask the police for further information. For the rest the board accepted police recommendations."

Another defect was that when a complaint involves an allegation of a possible criminal offence by the police, the papers are sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions by the police. If the DPP decided through lack of evidence not to prosecute, disciplinary proceedings were normally ruled out. "So the attempt to avoid double jeopardy ends up in 'no jeopardy'."

Mr Dubs's Bill proposes a police ombudsman with his own investigating staff who would look at all complaints. A preliminary investigation would weed out trivial or ill-founded complaints and the ombudsman would at the same time decide, where appropriate, on conciliation procedure rather than a full investigation.

Rules on complaints alleging a possible criminal offence would be reformed so that disciplinary proceedings are not ruled out when criminal proceedings are not taken.

A Home Office working party under Lord Belstead is looking at the police complaints system.

In a submission to it published today, the National Council for Civil Liberties calls for reforms as a matter of urgency. It is particularly concerned about the way police officers are sheltered from disciplinary proceedings if the DPP decides not to proceed with a prosecutions.

Such prosecutions are rare anyway, it says because the DPP takes into account the actual or supposed relutance of juries to convict a police officer. "As a result, prosecutions against officers are rarely mounted

An example is the death of Blair Peach, the NCCL says. There was insufficient evidence to proceed against any of the six officers present but neither had any disciplinary proceedings been instituted. The council urges that officers should not be exempt from such proceedings.

BMA fights on for data watchdog

By Frances Gibb

The Government is facing increasing pressure from the medical profession to set up an independent watchdog to protect citizens against the misuse of personal data stored on computers.

Dr John Dawson, under secretary of the British Medical Associations ethical and scientific division, has written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, inviting the Home Office to cooperate with the medical profession in "achieving a satisfactory solution to the problem of setting up a data protection authority".

He reminded Mr Whitelaw of the pledge made by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, that the Government would be publishing a White Paper on its plans for legislating on data protection and says that he hopes the subject will be mentioned in the Queen's Speech on November 4.

"Data protection continues to be a matter of concern to the medical profession in view of our responsibilities regarding information about our patients," Dr Dawson said.

Doctors disagreed with Mr Raison at a conference on the subject organized by the British Medical Association in September over the Government's refusal to set up a data protection authority.

Mr Raison told the conference that although the Government was not against all independent authorities of that kind, it did not believe such a body was needed for data protection.

Instead the Government is proposing that the Home Office, one of the chief users of computer information, be responsible for the enforcement of data protection laws.

That proposal was attacked not only by the doctors but by Sir Norman Lindop, whose government-appointed committee on the matter reported in 1978. He said the Home Office could not wear two hats.

In his letter, Dr Dawson cites the resolution which emerged from the conference and has now been endorsed by the council of the BMA, which deplores the refusal of the Government to set up an independent body.

Government firm over BBC cuts

By Kenneth Gosling

The Government is expected to stand firm today, apart from making a few minor concessions, in the Comons debate on the BBC's external services in which Labour will be calling for reconsideration of the decision to stop seven of the language services — French and Spanish for Europe, Portuguese for Brazil, Italian, Maltese, Burmese and Somali — and to withdraw the subsidy to the transcription services saving a total of £3m.

Observers were pointing out yesterday that Mr Nicholas Ridley, now Financial Secretary to the Treasury but previously the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs involved in drawing up the original cuts, is speaking in the debate, a sign that the Government has set itself against a softening of the cuts on anything like the lines suggested in some reports yesterday.

More than 80 Conservative backbenchers signed an early day motion condemning the cuts, but the Conservative amendment to today's Labour motion merely welcomes the Government's decision to maintain essential services.

The Government has made it clear that it wants to spend money on increasing audiences to Britain's overseas broadcasts by improving audibility, and meams to pay for this by taking out 7 of the 38 language services.

A motion in the Lords expressing dissatisfaction with the cuts was carried against the Government in July by 82 votes to 45.

□ When Radio West — the real, not the fictional station of the television series *Shoestring* — goes on the air shortly before 6am tomorrow from its headquarters at Watershed, Bristol, it will be the 33rd in the independent radio chain and the last to open this year.

It will also mark roughly the halfway point in the independent local radio programme; there are another 36 stations to come and all are expected to be broadcasting by the mid-80s. The BBC has 22 stations on the air with plans for a further 16 by mid decade, but for them much will depend on the level of the new licence fee.

□ Regular meetings between Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and broadcasting executives, and an annual debate on broadcasting would help towards a more balanced presentation of violence on television, Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, told the association's first Northern convention in Manchester on Saturday.



Helping to sort the letters out. The Dyslexia Institute feels it is just touching the tip of the iceberg.

Private school for dyslexics to open

A campaign to expand the provision for assessing and teaching the estimated 500,000 schoolchildren who suffer from dyslexia, or word blindness, is being launched today, the first day of what has been declared Dyslexia Week (Annabel Ferriman writes).

Simultaneously, though quite by chance, contracts are about to be exchanged on premises for a new privately financed assessment centre and day school for 70 dyslexic children in central London.

The school, which follows closely the model of several private ones in the United States, aims to provide the full range of school subjects, including games and craftwork, for two to three years before sending the children back into ordinary schools.

The principal is to be Mrs Daphne Hamilton Fairley, a speech therapist and the widow of Professor Gordon Hamilton Fairley, the cancer expert who was killed by an IRA bomb in 1975.

About 1,500 children a year are assessed at present by the Dyslexia Institute, a voluntary organization, which is running Dyslexia Week to raise funds. An average of 70 per cent of those assessed are found to be suffering from the disorder.

The institute has 33 branches throughout the country and provides special classes for 600-700 children and adults a year. It says that this only touches the tip of the iceberg and is keen to expand because it feels local authority remedial teaching is inadequate.

Scepticism about the disorder and a belief that it is simply an excuse invented by middle-class parents to explain why their child is not doing well at school is dismissed as completely false by Dr. Harry Chasty, director of studies, at the institute.

He points out that children with dyslexia perform quite differently on intelligence tests

Two characteristics mark the disorder. One is a weak auditory short term memory. Dyslexics often cannot remember the proper labels for objects. Shown a door knob, for example, they will call it the thing that opens the door. The other, and most important characteristic, is that they have no strong sense of left and right.

That results in them reversing letters and sometimes whole words, and going backwards instead of forwards in sentences and can cause serious difficulties. Parents become distraught that their otherwise normal or bright child suddenly develops problems at school.

A 36 hour phone-in for people wanting advice is starting this morning and will last until tomorrow at 5pm. The telephone numbers are: Staines (81) 59498; Bath (0225) 20554; Harrogate (0423) 522111; Lincoln (0522) 39267; Newcastle-upon-Tyne (0632) 818381; Sheffield (0742) 22022; Sutton Coldfield (021354) 6855; and Wilmslow (0625) 530158.

Read the menu, please, page 7

'Sun' criticized over homes report

The Sun newspaper, which launched a front-page campaign based on a serious inaccuracy, should have corrected it prominently at the first opportunity, the Press Council has ruled.

The council upheld a complaint by North-East Derbyshire District Council.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

The Sun devoted all its front page to an editorial attack on the North-East Derbyshire District Council, which it described as "Town Hall bully boys" and, in one-and-a-half inch high letters, "The Silly Burghers".

The attack was based on an inaccuracy: *The Sun* said the district council was warning its 12,000 tenants that unless they relinquished their right to buy their council houses, they would not be eligible for repairs or improvements. In fact the district council's policy was limited to seeking an undertaking from 417 tenants not to buy for five years properties which were being substantially modernized by the district council.

The District Council called a press conference to correct this misunderstanding which was attended by a reporter from *The Sun*. The newspaper reported the press conference as a rebel "burgher" hitting back at his critics, but repeated its original, inaccurate assertion the following day.

Eleven days after the original front-page leader, *The Sun* corrected its error in two paragraphs at the foot of page 12 headed "Council Letters".

The Press Council finds that *The Sun* should have taken the first opportunity to correct its serious inaccuracy on which it had founded a campaign, and should have done so with due prominence in view of the nature and display of its error and attack.

The correction should at least have been referred to on the front page. The complaint against *The Sun* is upheld.

Sutcliffe case inquiry

□ The Press Council said today that its inquiry into press treatment of the Peter Sutcliffe case was well advanced but could not be completed until after Mr Sutcliffe's appeal against his conviction for murder had been heard.

CONFLICT SEEN IN LAND USE

An accelerating loss of agricultural land in the South-west to meet the needs of an expanding population was forecast by Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, on Saturday.

He told a conference in Keynsham, near Bristol, that recently-approved structure plans for Devon, Cornwall, west Wiltshire and Gloucestershire implied new housing for half a million people

But at the same time the Government was weakening the ability of the planning system to resolve the inevitable conflicts.

Spies and the British connexion

Saga of Elli, the KGB mole 'planted' in MI5

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Igor Gouzenko, the Soviet cipher-clerk who defected to the West in 1945, disclosed in an interview with *The Times* last week the full story of how he discovered the existence of "Elli", the British mole planted by the Russians in the Security Service, MI5.

Transcripts of Mr Gouzenko's interrogtion by the Canadian authorities in 1946, just released in Ottawa, have rekindled the controversy surrounding the late Sir Roger Hollis, Director-General of MI5 from 1956 to 65. Suspicions that Sir Roger was Elli were raised earlier this year by Mr Chapman Pincher, the author and journalist, but the Prime Minister cleared Sir Roger within days of the publication of Mr Pincher's book, *Their Trade is Treachery*.

Mr Gouzenko said that in late 1942 in the cipher room of the military intelligence headquarters in Moscow, Lieutenant Lev Lubimov, the clerk sitting next to him who was an old friend from before the war, surreptitously passed him a six or seven-line telegram from London which he had just decoded.

The gist of the message, he said, was that Elli's controller in Britain had made contact with him using a *dubok* [hiding place] for messages in a crack in a tombstome

"It was in the telegram that he was in MI5. It was unusual, the fact that he was in MI5, so he pushed it over to me", Mr Gouzenko said.

Lubimov told Mr Gouzenko that Elli had "something Russian in his background".

The information preyed on Mr Gouzenko's mind so that on September 5, 1945, when he sought sanctuary with the Canadian authorities, he asked his wife Svetlana to memorize the Elli story and tell the Royal Canadian Mounted Police if he was seized by the Rusians.

After the defection, an MI5 officer travelled to Canada to interview Mr Gouzenko. Mr Pincher claimed he was Sir Roger and that he had falsified the Gouzenko testimony.

Last week Mr Gouzenko was unable to confirm that the MI5 interrogator was Sir Roger, but was adamant that the report submitted by the officer, which he was shown in 1972, was a travesty of what he had said.

The British officer who conducted the interview was introduced as "a gentleman from England" by the policeman present during their brief conversation. He said that I had questioned him in more detail about Elli than the MI5 man had in 1946.

"I told him what I tell you about Elli. We were standing. We didn't even sit down. It was very short. He just listened. He didn't write one word. Maybe he asked me one or two questions. I am sure he didn't ask me 'Did Lubimov say it, or was it in the telegram?'"



Unmasking a mole: Mr Igor Gouzenko, the former Soviet cipher clerk.

In 1952, Mr Gouzenko, who has long maintained that his leads were not followed up adequately, wrote a memorandum for British intelligence in the wake of the defection of the British diplomats Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean. It expressed his regret that it had been MI5 itself and not another independent organization that had investigated the Elli evidence.

In 1972-73, another MI5 officer who used the name Stewart interviewed Mr and Mrs Gouzenko about Elli on two occasions in Canada. Mr Gouzenko added it was clear from what Mr Stewart said that some kind of investigation was under way in London.

Mr Gouzenko was amazed to read the report Mr Stewart brought of his 1946 interview. It was clearly designed to undermine his credibility. He responded to it with the Russian proverb: "This is the nightmare of an old grey mare. Nonsense".

Mr Gouzenko said: "This man [Stewart] said, 'I am glad you said so'".

"At lunch I sat next to Stewart and I said, 'It looks like somebody threw a stone in a pool 27 years ago and now, by rings in the pond, they want to find out who'. He said, 'It does look that way'. Whoever it was did a good job of covering up".

Mr Gouzenko has lived in hiding in Canada for 36 years and still fears KGB retribution. He has never been photographed without a hood over his head.

BOSS agents told of ballot box secrets

By David Nicholson-Lord

The secrecy of the ballot box has been breached by British intelligence officers seeking to identify Communist voters in parliamentary elections, it was alleged yesterday. The information has supposedly been fed to foreign intelligence services for use in surveillance and monitoring.

According to Mr Gordon Winter, who admits to having been a South African spy and "disinformation" specialist, among the recipients of the British information were his own former employers, the South African Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

The claim is made in a book to be published later this week. Mr Winter himself describes the claim as astonishing but insists that it is true and based on a conversation with General H. J. van den Bergh, head of BOSS, in 1968, not long after Mr Winter began his career as an "information gatherer" in London.

As a self-confessed former smear expert, he says he is reconciled to being labelled a Walter Mitty character by the British and South African authorities but is determined to prove the truth of his charges.

He told *The Times* yesterday: "Not only do I stand by what General van den Bergh told me (about Communist voters), I know it is true. I saw some of the computer print-outs bearing the names and addresses in Britain of Communist voters.

"The authorities will say the ballot boxes are sealed and locked away in a vault. But there is a key to that door and somebody has got it."

Although the correlation of voting slips and electoral rolls is acknowledged to be technically possible, given the access, one local authority source consulted by *The Times* described it as an "unbelievably arduous" task to sift through the slips in the bollot boxes. "It would be an extremely tedious and difficult job even if anyone wanted to do it."

It would be simplified, however, by virtue of the slips being bundled up in groups of 50, with the candidate's name and sorting colour at the top.

Shortly after an election, the sealed boxes are dispatched to buildings belonging to the Lord Chancellor's department in west London where they are stored for a year before being destroyed. According to the Home Office, the seal can only be broken by an order from the House of Commons or the Privy Council.

Those sceptical of Mr Winter's claim include Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York and a former Home Office minister who also served on the Younger committee on privacy. Mr Lyon said yesterday he would need "16 corroborative witnesses" before he believed it.

Mr Winter says that General van den Bergh told him that the names of all people voting Communist in British general elections were passed on to South Africa and other anti-Commuist nations. That aid was regarded as invaluable, according to Mr Winter, because it enabled Communists visiting South Africa to be automatically monitored in case they were secretly involved in politics.

Among other bizarre claims in the book are that BOSS employed sorters in London post offices to intercept "Communist and liberal letters" to known left-wing and anti-apartheid organizations, and that Mr Ross McWhirter, joint author of the *Guinness Book of Records* who was killed by the IRA in 1975, was a senior British intelligence operative.

Mr Winter claims his BOSS "handler" in London told him that the charge against Mr Peter Hain of stealing from Barclays Bank in Putney, south London, was a "beautiful job, brilliantly carried out" by BOSS because of Mr Hain's campaign against South African sporting tours.

Mr Winter says his change of heart after working for BOSS for 16 years came after his black maid's daughter was beaten up by security police in 1978. He now lives in co Sligo, in the Irish Republic, with his family.

Mr Winter also contends that 10 of the main allegations in his book, leaked mainly to South African newspapers to prove his credibility in advance of publication, have already been shown to be "absolutely correct and truthful". His campaign to vindicate his allegations is also backed by the copious tapes and notes, including 80,000 photographic negatives.

His offer to place them before the Security Commission's review of intelligence ordered by the Prime Minister in March, in return for immunity from prosecution in Britain, has so far not been taken up.

How KGB tried to stop Shostakovich

□ The story of the last frantic attempt by a KGB agent to prevent the Russian conductor, Maxim Shostakovich, and his son, Dmitri, from defecting to the west last April was told in *The Sunday Times* yesterday (John Young writes.)

The agent, the director and another member of the orchestra allegedly tried to persuade Shostakovich to change his mind by appealing to his patriotism and accusing him of greed and letting down his colleagues.

Cancun summit ends in mood of disappointment

From Nicholas Ashford and Melvyn Westlake
Cancun, Mexico, Oct 25

The two-day summit on international cooperation and development ended here this weekend with claims that it had been a success but with all the main questions that plague relations between rich and poor countries unresolved.

It was unanimously agreed by the leaders of the eight industrialized nations of the North and the 14 developing countries of the South that the tone of the summit had been constructive and positive.

Summarizing the discussions, President López Portillo of Mexico, host and co-chairman said in future people would talk about "the spirit of Cancun—a spirit of harmony and conciliation".

On his return to Washington, President Reagan described the meeting as extremely constructive and positive. The summit had dealt with "hard issues and yet succeeded in finding many areas of shared priorities and common ground".

There was widespread disappointment that the United States resisted all pressure to budge significantly from the tough position adopted by President Reagan in his "magic of the market place" speech in Philadelphia ten days ago, in which he said trade, free enterprise and private investment would help poor countries more than increased aid.

This position made it difficult to generate the political impulse at Cancun for "global negotiations" through which the Third World wants a total recasting of world trade and finance.

Three hours of intensive discussions during the final session failed to produce more than the most minimal progress on this issue. The global negotiations are regarded by Third World countries as the only way of closing the gap between rich and poor countries, and broad agreement to push ahead with these negotiations was seen as the touchstone for judging the success of the summit.

All that emerged was a decision to hold talks about talks at the United Nations. For those wondering where the process goes from here, the answer appeared to be that summit participants would have to wait until the United Nations picks up the ball some time in the coming weeks.

The summary issued at the end of the meeting by the co-chairmen, President López Portillo and Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said the leaders confirmed "the desirability of supporting at the United Nations, with a sense of urgency, a consensus to launch global negotiations, on a basis to be mutually agreed and in circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress".

Mr Trudeau displayed particular disappointment at the lack of progress. He had worked hard to get assent to a Canadian compromise but this was rejected by Third World countries because it involved bypassing the United Nations, to which they are strongly attached.

The Americans were delighted that the co-chairman expressed disappointment at the Soviet Union's refusal to attend. Several Third World delegates commented that the Soviet Union had lost standing because of its absence.

America's deep suspicion of the United Nations has caused it to stand firmly on the principle that any global negotiations should not undermine the autonomy of special institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The area of discussion in which participants appeared closest was food. They agreed hunger must be eradicated and that this was an obligation of the international community.



World leaders in the Mexican sun. Back: Mr Kraigher, Yugoslavia; Dr Nyerere, Tanzania; Mrs Thatcher; Mr Suzuki, Japan; Mr Burnham, Guyana; M Mitterrand, France; Mrs Gandhi, India; Mr Shagari, Nigeria; Mr Fälldin, Sweden; Dr Campins, Venezuela; Dr Waldheim, United Nations. Front: Mr Reagan, United States; Mr Ake, Ivory Coast; Mr Sattar, Bangladesh; Colonel Chadli, Algeria; Herr Genscher, West Germany; Mr Trudeau, Canada; Señor Lopez Portillo, Mexico; Prince Fahd, Saudi Arabia; Dr Pahr, Austria; Senhor Guerreiro, Brazil; Mr Zhao Zi-yang, China; Mr Marcos, Philippines.

Queen sees modern side of nostalgic Sri Lanka

From Trevor Fishlock, Colombo, Oct 25

About the time that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Sri Lanka today the pianist on the verandah at my hotel began to tinkle melodies from the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. It was one of the unchanging aspects of Sri Lanka that makes the island so attractive for those with a taste for nostalgia.

In some ways little has changed since the Queen was last here in 1954, when crooners and palm courts called the tunes, and piped music and teenagers had not been invented.

Many of the shops are unaltered since colonial times. The supermarket is yet to be. You can still buy postcards of the Queen that were left unsold after her visit 27 years ago. On the wireless announcers have a comforting Home Service intonation.

Although there are Japanese cars here there are still large numbers of 30-year-old or 40-year-old Hillmans, Rileys, Vauxhalls, Standards, Austins and Fords. The Morris Minor, perhaps the last great British popular car, soldiers on in some strength.

But there is also a modern and developing Sri Lanka. The Queen yesterday saw work on one of the world's largest engineering projects, the harnessing of the Mahaweli river in the Central Highlands. This system of dams, reservoirs, tunnels and canals is the keystone of the island's development. It will provide hydroelectric power and the means by which vast tracts of land can be irrigated and populated.

Britain is building and financing a £100m dam. Sweden, Canada and West Germany are also contributing sections of the project. The entire Mahaweli scheme, which takes up where the original canal and reservoir builders of Ceylon left off 2,000 years ago, should be finished by 1986.

Modern Sri Lanka also has modern political and communal difficulties. Having said farewell to the Queen, President Jayawardene has to return to his task of finding ways of ending the suspicion and tension between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority.

These problems, which led to rioting and at least 12 murders this summer, lie in the economic, social and educational "re-ordering" of Sri Lankan society.

Warsaw warning to Solidarity on anarchy

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 25

The Polish Government has served yet another severe warning on Solidarity, the free trade union organization, as Solidarity prepare for a token general strike on Wednesday. General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, has decided to involve the army more directly than ever before in the Polish crisis.

In a statement which was in fact a reply to Solidarity's decision to hold a one-hour general strike in protest over what it regards as growing harassment of trade unionists as well as the continuing inability of the authorities to improve food supplies, the Government said: "No state can tolerate anarchy and civic disobedience."

It accused Solidarity of conducting economic warfare and sabotaging production, thereby increasing both the hardships the population faces in the coming winter and the danger of total economic breakdown.

General Jaruzelski last week announced that special regional operational detachments commanded by professional soldiers and consisting of national servicemen, would intervene in local conflicts, assist the population and help ease shortages during the winter.

They would be entrusted with keeping law and order and, the Government decree emphasized, would protect citizens and the state.

Although this implies that force will be used if necessary the Army is more likely to act as a kind of peacekeeping force between the authorities, especially regional and local ones who are inept.

With the Central Committee due to be reconvened probably on Tuesday and General Jaruzelski expected to give parliament a report on the state of the nation on Friday and, perhaps, ask for strikes to be temporarily suspended, crucial decisions lie ahead.

Solidarity reacted to incidents in Wroclaw and Katowice where several trade unionists were detained and subsequently released, by accusing the authorities of acts of repression against the unionists. It demanded an immediate end to local conflicts for which it blamed the authorities.

The Government, in a television statement rejected the accusation. It said that there was latitude for genuine union activity but there could be "no tolerance of it engaging in anti-Government and anti-Soviet activities". The union could not place itself above the law or infringe national interests.

It said strikes, for which it blamed solidarity, were pushing Poland to catastrophe and making life still harder for ordinary people. It said industrial consumer goods reserves had dropped by one-third over the past year and said the population might go short of footwear and winter clothes unless strikes were stopped. One shop in every three had had to close, because its supplies had run out the Government statement added.

☐ Dachau ceremony: Members of Solidarity laid a wreath today at a shrine honouring Nazi concentration camp victims and took the opportunity to give a warning against the use of force in defence of ideas (AP reports from Dachau, West Germany).

During the ceremony at the site of the former concentration camp, Mr Slawek Rynek of Solidarity's Warsaw district said he hoped the tragic fate of camp victims would show that "no idea is great if it must be defended with force".

Union members charged

Warsaw, Oct 25.—The Polish public prosecutor's office said today that seven members of the Solidarity trade union organization had been charged with anti-state activities in an apparent further move against fringe actions by union members.

The official news agency PAP said six Solidarity members from Chelm in Eastern Poland had been charged with distributing publications "containing false information, slandering and ridiculing the government and socialist system."

The other person charged was the editor of a Solidarity bulletin called *Facts information and opinion* in the southern mining district of Myslowice.

PAP said he had been accused of slandering President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union by publishing a caricature of him in the bulletin. The first charge carries a maximum possible jail sentence of 10 years and the second a maximum of three years.

The union's Warsaw branch said Solidarity members had been indicted on similar charges before but not convicted. Solidarity's national commission meeting in Gdansk on Friday said recent police activities had led the union to believe it was under threat.—Reuter.

Shades of the past in shadow of the present

From Robert Fisk
El Alamein, Oct 25

The flags outside El Alamein's dusty old museum flew at half mast today. But, as the shy young Egyptian officer quietly explained, they did not fly in honour of those who died under Montgomery or Rommel.

"It is because of Mr Sadat's death", he said, and smiled apologetically as though such events were somehow unmentionable on one of the world's great battlefields.

Just down the road in the Commonwealth war cemetery, the ambassadors and their wives stood to attention as Egyptian buglers sounded the last post. The wreaths piled up on the sandstone altar, poppies from not only Britain, France and Belgium, New Zealand, Australia and Canada, but from Pakistan, Zambia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania—countries whose names would have been unfamiliar to the 7,000 men who now lie in the rows of graves on the desert floor.

The independent nations of the post-war world have adopted the dead of Alamein, posthumously transmuting their dead citizenship into the present. It was a peculiarly international affair, and yet across the ceremony there was a darker shadow than the ferocious battle fought here 39 years ago.

When the Very Rev Derek Eaton, the provost of All Saints' Anglican Cathedral in Cairo, spoke of steadfastness in the hour of death, more than one diplomat thought of the gunfire that raked the reviewing stand at Nasser City less than three weeks ago.

That more recent and substantial ghost seemed to haunt the Alamein Museum where a room was devoted not to the Allied victory of 1942, but to the Egyptian crossing of the Suez Canal in 1973.

On one wall hung photographs of Anwar Sadat in military uniform, and several depicted him reviewing his troops after the 1973 war on the very parade ground where he met his death this month.

One extraordinary, chilling picture coincidentally showed a Soviet-built army lorry towing a Korean gun past the reviewing stand, as if in this cramped desert museum there had lain some ghastly clue to the events that unfolded on October 5 this year.

In the tomb-like memorial chapel that the Italians built for their Alamein dead on a ridge to the west, there seemed to be some special anxiety on the faces of the ambassadors. Mr Alfred Atherton, the United States Ambassador in Cairo, stood deep in thought beneath the half-staff flags. The Italian

Perhaps such events place history in a strange, less lofty perspective. A new dual carriageway is being built through Alamein, and even now you can travel across the battlefield in less than three minutes.

The veterans are growing fewer. There was an elderly Frenchman here today who recalled the great artillery barrage with which Montgomery opened his battle. But Rommel died long ago, by his own hand in 1944.

Montgomery died in 1976, and earlier this month, an Egyptian nationalist who spied for Rommel before the Alamein battle died too: Anwar Sadat.

Intense speculation before vote

President lobbies hard to save Awacs deal

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 25

President Reagan begins an intensive final round of lobbying tomorrow in an attempt to save his $8,500m (£4,620m) package to sell Awacs radar aircraft and other defence equipment to Saudi Arabia from Congressional veto.

On the eve of one of the most far-reaching foreign policy votes by the Senate in recent years, White House officials said the President's lobbying efforts would continue until 5 pm on Wednesday when the Senate is due to vote on the controversial deal. The officials said Mr Reagan would be seeing 18 senators in individual meetings before the vote, eight of them tomorrow.

On his return from the Cancun summit in Mexico last night, the President issued a statement showing that he was going all out to win approval for the deal. He said he had no intention of withdrawing the proposal for the sale and repeated that he was "cautious but optimistic" that it would go through. He argued that the deal constituted the "greatest security" for both America and Israel and senators who refused to see that were "not doing their country a service".

Exactly how many of the 100 senators intend to vote for or against the sale is the subject of intense speculation and guessing by the Administration, various lobbies at work on Capitol Hill and the media.

Senator Howard Baker, the Senate Majority Leader, said in an interview on the CBS "Face the Nation" programme today that at least 50 senators would support the President—enough to ensure victory.

He said he had telephoned the President in Cancun to tell him the Senate battle could be won and to forecast that some senators who had declared themselves against the deal would vote for it on Wednesday.

Describing the battle which has been taking place for the hearts and minds of the senators as "trench warfare", Senator Baker argued that the President's ability to conduct foreign policy would be greatly impaired if he lost the vote.

According to a news CBS report, at least four Republican senators currently on record as opposing the sale have promised to vote for it.

However, opponents of the deal insist that 47 of the 60 senators who originally sponsored a resolution of disapproval have given no public sign that they intend to change their minds, and that five others have announced their intention to vote against it, making a total of 52 against.

In an interview on the NBC *Meet the Press* programme today, Mr Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, urged Mr Reagan to withdraw his request to Congress for approval of the sale. Noting that the House of Representatives had already voted two to one against it, Mr Mondale said the supply of Awacs would be counter-productive to peace in the Middle East and would lead to an escalation of the arms race in the region. He believed the President would be defeated in the Senate.

Further ammunition for opponents of the deal has been provided by a report by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which said that the proposed sale would escalate the Middle East arms race and draw the Saudis into war against Israel. Earlier this month the committee narrowly voted against the sale.

Washington tries to explain Reagan remarks on PLO

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Oct 25

Both the White House and the State Department today insisted that remarks about American policy towards the Palestine Liberation Organization made by President Reagan and published in the Lebanese newspaper *An-Nahar* did not represent a shift in Washington's intentions.

"There has been no change in American policy towards the Palestine Liberation Organization", a State Department spokesman said. He added that the United States would neither recognize nor negotiate with the PLO until that organization accepted United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and publicly recognised Israel's right to exist.

The controversy arose after Mr Reagan in an interview with a representative of the Independent News Alliance was published by *An-Nahar* in Beirut.

Asked if the United States would talk with the PLO, Mr Reagan replied: "I think this is part of what's at stake here. I think Saudi Arabia could be an element in this."

Pressed further and asked if this meant bringing in the PLO, he said "Yes". Mr Reagan added it was essential that the Palestinian problem be solved, but added: "I don't like to talk just about the PLO because it is a self-declared voice of the Palestinian people.

"Whether it includes them (the PLO) or not, the Palestinian problem has to be solved, but it can't be solved until they are willing to acknowledge Israel's right to exist."

The White House has since been surprised by the furore which the interview has caused in the Middle East. Officials were busily trying to find a recording of the interview to check exactly what the President did say.

The interview is being regarded as another example of the President's clumsy use of language during press interviews. The controversial interview was given a week ago to Mrs Trudi Feldman, an American journalist.

After the assassination of President Sadat of Egypt earlier this month, former President Carter and Ford said on return from his funeral in Cairo that the time would come when America would have to talk to the PLO.

However, they both made the same qualification as President Reagan that the PLO must first recognize the existence of the state of Israel.

Leading article, page 9

Mitterrand given a push by his party

From Charles Hargrove
Valence, France, Oct 25

Judging by the number of inflammatory speeches both by party leaders and the rank and file at the three-day congress which ended here Sunday, the French Socialist Party seems to have struck out on a hard line Marxist revolutionary course.

"The congress has given a sharp warning and a formidable push to the Government", M Lionel Jospin, the First Secretary, declared in his closing address. "The party must be the guardian of the Socialist programme, and fight for it in the country at large".

There was no mistaking the mood of the vast majority of delegates. The name of Mrs Margaret Thatcher was heartily booed. Mr Boris Ponomaryov, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, was greeted with unseemly catcalls.

The delegation of Pasok, the Greek Socialist organization was treated to an impromptu rendering of the "Internationale" and the representatives of Latin American revolutionary movements were wildly cheered.

These spontaneous demonstrations of the feelings of the Socialist grassroots were clear.

The revival in congress speeches of the terminology of the class war, the diatribes against the opposition press, the call to arms against the "economic counter-revolution", the denunciation of the "manoeuvres" of bankers and businessmen against nationalization, and the insistence by M Paul Quilès, the Number Three man in the party, that "heads must fall" among the unreformed senior civil servants—all pointed the same way.

Passions were certainly fanned at the Congress by the obstacles encountered by the nationalization Bill in Parliament, by the affair of the Swiss subsidiary of Paribus, a bank due for nationalization which was referred to over and over again in speeches, and gathering economic storm clouds.

Several speakers insisted that last summer the Socialist Party had won political power but it had still to win economic power. To do so, in their view, the Government must strike harder and faster than it had done so far. "Soon their congresses will be more left than ours," a Communist journalist remarked only half in jest.

Verbal excesses are usual at party congresses. The militants derive from them a feeling of togetherness and strength and an urge to let off steam indiscriminately. Even the ministers felt they had more of a chance to speak their minds. But the radical mood of this one was rather exceptional.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, took a distinctly relaxed view of it, however. When asked on his arrival at Valence on Friday evening whether he would call for the head of this technocrat or that prefect in his speech to the congress the next day, he just laughed.

But he, and a couple of other Government speakers, did heed the radical urge of their audience. They played up to it to some extent, while pouring oil over the troubled waters.

It was an impressive exercise in the use of the brake and the accelerator to consolidate party unity and bring it into line behind the Government, by canalizing the fears and frustrations of the rank and file.

M Mauroy branded certain bankers with "the mentality of the emigrés of Koblenz." But, he added: "I do not mean all of them," and in almost the same breath he emphasized: "Change requires time to be understood and accepted. Our action must remain progressive, methodical and prudent." His government was not just a Socialist Government. It was responsible for France to the whole French People. And he would do nothing "to undermine our national community".

He roundly condemned neutralism and unilateral disarmament. "The balance of forces is the condition of a durable peace, dialogue and cooperation the method."

The congress showed that President Mitterrand, through his men in the party leadership, has the party well in hand. The old rivalries between party factions are stilled. The only resolution before the congress was adopted unanimously with only four abstentions. And M Michel Rocard, M Mitterrand's challenger for the party nomination last year, will be re-admitted to the secretariat later this week.

IN BRIEF

Socialist leader keeps his post

Madrid.—The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party reelected Señor Felipe González as secretary-general and kept most of his team in their party leadership posts at the end of their twenty ninth congress here.

This endorsement of the secretary-general was typical of the harmony at the congress—which was boycotted by the party's left wing.

Friendly pandas

Peking.—China's giant pandas are becoming less fearful of people the official Xinhua news agency said. They often stroll into farmyards, where they are fed and cared for.

Iran death toll

Tehran.—The number of executions carried out in Iran—2,070 since June 20, according to press statistics—"is not high" Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, president of the Supreme Court, said. He hinted that the number of executions was in proportion to the amount of crime committed.

Pope praises work

Rome.—The Pope returned to the subject of his recent encyclical on labour, linking work with the strength of the family, when he spoke to pilgrims in St Peter's square. "The family finds in work the sustenance for its development . . . it is an element of cohesion and stability", he said.

Gangsters gather

Tokyo.—State police said that 1,310 gangsters from across Japan converged on Kobe to attend memorial services for Kazuo Taoka, the godfather of the country's largest underworld gang. He died from a heart condition.



'Guernica' unveiled in Spanish home

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 25

The queue (above) stretched for nearly three blocks here throughout today, as the painting which Pablo Picasso dedicated to the Spanish people, "Guernica" went on display for the first time in Spain, on the 100th anniversary of the Malaga-born artist's birth.

The big black and white canvas was exhibited in an annexe of the Prado museum, encased in bullet-proof glass and guarded by members of the paramilitary Civil Guard armed with submachine guns, a sign that the political intolerance that led to the war the work recalls is still latent, nearly six years after the death of General Franco, who led the uprising which started it.

There were differences too about the site chosen for the permanent display of the painting, originally done for an exhibit in Paris shortly after the historic exhibit in Paris shortly after the historic rest of dive-bombing techniques by units of Adolf Hitler's Luftwaffe under the orders of Franco, which resulted in considerable destruction and became a symbol of the horrors of war.

Residents of the town of Guernica, in the Basque country, insisted in Madrid this weekend that the work should be hung in the town which inspired it.

Spanish authorities spent the weekend offering a number of previews for intellectuals, journalists and special visitors. Among those allowed to see the painting in its Spanish setting beforehand were Señora Dolores Ibárruri, the "La Pasionaria" of civil war days and now president of the Spanish Communist Party, and the artist's daughter, Paloma Picasso.

Ceremonies and celebrations also took place in Guernica, Malaga and Barcelona, the city in which the young Picasso worked before his long exile in France.

Spanish authorities have never said how much it cost to overcome the "moral rights" of his family and bring the painting to Spain 44 years after it was created, during most of which time it was exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

MUSLIM ARRESTS IN CAIRO

Cairo, Oct 25.—Egypt has arrested more than 350 members of an underground Muslim organization which plotted a coup after President Sadat's assassination, security sources said yesterday.

They said further arrests were imminent as police continued raiding hideouts of the organization.

President Hosni Mubarak, interviewed by the semi-official newspaper *Al Ahram*, gave the most detailed account yet of what he described as "a bloody terrorist plot to impose a Khomeini-style revolution in Egypt".

He said the organization had been training its followers in sabotage and planned to blow up police stations and other installations during a national referendum on October 13, one week after Mr Sadat's murder.

It aimed to liquidate political, military and religious leaders and take over key installations, including the defence ministry, telecommunications department and television centre.

Mugabe tour impresses opponents

From Stephen Taylor, Bulawayo, Oct 25

Mr Robert Mugabe's tour of Matabeleland reached a climax yesterday at a rally in Bulawayo's Barbourfields Stadium which in spite of unseasonal chill and steady rain attracted a crowd that would not have disgraced Mr Joshua Nkomo, the region's political leader.

The Prime Minister's visit to an area which is historically antagonistic to his tribal power base has been more successful than many observers were predicting. Even when he was not warmly received, his rallies were well attended.

The purpose of the tour can be taken as being the most important link in Mr Mugabe's drive to create a consensus for the introduction of a one party state.

Mr Mugabe summarized his attitude after yesterday's rally at Ntabazinduna. A town east of Bulawayo, which is the traditional meeting place of the Matabeleland chiefs: "The policy of reconciliation never means the perpetuation of the multi-party system. We believe in one-party system and we are out selling it to the people."

He has made it plain over the past few days that he believes that if he can bring about a merger between his Zanu (PF) party and Mr Nkomo's patriotic front, he will have a mandate to introduce a one-party system.

Mr Nkomo has been cool towards the concept, although he has said it is a desirable long-term objective. There can be no doubt that the vast majority of his supporters would be totally against unification of the parties.

Nobody believes that Mr Mugabe's tour has made any significant difference to that consensus, but the Prime Minister indicated that he would be patient in further efforts to convince the Ndebele tribe that it would not be subjugated by a one party government.

"Together we fought for Zimbabwe, together we brought independence. If you don't want things to change, we will continue as we are," Mr Mugabe told one crowd.

But the question that does arise is why Zanu (PF)—with a clear majority of seats in Parliament—is pushing the one-party line so relentlessly? The answer appears to be that the party hierarchy believes that it faces its most serious challenge not from the Ndebele minority, but from the Shona majority which put it into power.

In recent months Shona-based parties—such as Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council—have experienced something of a revival after dismal performances in the independence elections.

That has angered Zanu (PF), which has accused the opposition parties of exploiting circumstances which they would be no better able than the Government to deal with.

On last week's tour, Mr Mugabe left opposition leaders in no doubt about their place in his scheme of things. Having already threatened to detain Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Muzorewa, the Prime Minister said he had proof that they were involved in "underground activities".

Zia announces formation of new parliament

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, October 25

President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan announced last night he would nominate a federal council next month to act as a parliament and frame a new political structure for Pakistan.

All the members of the proposed council, he said, would be his nominees drawn from various walks of life.

General Zia, speaking to journalists in Lahore, said he could have decided the new political system but he believed it would be more reliable if it came from the proposed council.

The members would be people who were well versed in Islam. He did not give the size of the proposed council but in the past he suggested it could have up to 350 members.

The President has already appointed provincial councils. But the proposed federal council has been delayed because he said he was keen to nominate the "right people from all sections".

Right-wing politicians have been clamouring for the revival of political activity after four years of martial law. They say this is necessary because of the international situation, particularly the Afghan crisis, and the internal political void which they say has provided opportunities for terrorist movements in the past two years.

The proposed council may be aimed to placate the politicians, but there is a feeling in political quarters that the aim is also to meet objections raised in the West against the present regime.

Pakistan is negotiating a military and economic deal with the United States and further assistance is expected from some other Western countries, including West Germany and Britain.

General Zia will almost certainly permit at best only limited political activity and see to it that his Islamization programme is not upset.

A press report said that Sind High Court had directed three children of Zulfikara Ali Bhutto, the executed former prime minister, to appear on November 3 before the court's additional regitrar in a Government case claiming more than 4.6m rupees (£253,000) from his estate.

His two widows have similarly been summoned.

Airlines fear for their future after disastrous year

From Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

World airlines lost more money last year than ever before, and this year could be even worse. That is the gloomy picture for 111 airlines gathering here for the thirty seventh annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (Iata) this week.

Net losses for member airlines who provide three-quarters of free world scheduled flights were $1,100m (about £560m) compared with break-even in 1979 and a record $1,900m profit in 1978.

Three factors are blamed for these disastrous results which could sink Britain's Laker and America's Pan American, to name but two, before long. They are:

Fuel Prices, which make up about a third of airline costs and rose 40 per cent in the year.

Recession, which kept traffic stagnant at 356,000/million passenger/kilometre while capacity rose with many new widebodied aircraft; as a result load fell more than 3 per cent to 61 per cent compared with the 67 per cent needed to cover costs.

Government policies advocating a free-for-all among airlines rather than a regulated market.

These effects are particularly evident on the Atlantic, where scheduled airlines have suffered a "severe financial haemorrhage," says Iata's annual report.

"Almost every airline operating on the route has accumulated enormous losses", Iata says, and "there is a consensus between the governments that such a situation cannot be tolerated and that at least an intermediate compromise is neces sary".

What the report does not say is that governments, such as those of Britain and the United States, are still dedicated to market forces rather than compromise.

Iata's attempt to alleviate the Atlantic problem, with a 5 per cent fare rise in the autumn, has since been torpedoed by Pan Am's decision to match Laker's low fares, a move since emulated by British Airways and other airlines.

Many operators believe that these fares are suicidal and will lead to the death of some well-known airlines within months unless remedial action is taken.

Iata's view is that sensible regulation is the answer to the problem. Mr Knut Hammarskjold, the director-general, claims that world public opinion is on Iata's side.

"Given a choice of an uncoordinated free-for-all between airlines, a total reliance on naked market forces, or an integrated worldwide network of air services based on airline and government cooperation, the almost unanimous verdict has been strongly in favour of the multilateral approach for the international air transport industry".

An aggressive short-term policy may be worthwhile for an individual airline, but for the industry as a whole such moves amplify short-term cycles at the expense of steady and positive long-term adaptation to changing requirements.

Millions of US Dollars
IATA AIRLINES' PROFITS AND LOSSES 1970-80
1400 1200 1000 800 600 400 200 0 -200 -400 -600 -800 -1000
1970 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
Source IATA annual report

Last year was "the worst year ever for the airline industry in economic terms and 1981 looks like being as bad if not worse", Mr Hammarskjold says. "The only solution for improvement in 1982 is to bring down break-even requirements by reducing costs and increasing yields".

Meanwhile, he declares, the extremes of undisciplined market forces on the one hand and chauvinistic protectionism on the other are equally unacceptable. "Somewhere between them lies a pragmatic, forward-looking median course, a middle way with which governments, regulatory bodies, airlines and consumers can live.

"Given aviation's essential role in underpinning world commerce and tourism we have to trust there is today enough statesmanship and mature judgment for this industry to remove itself from the present precipice."

Moi sends top OAU official to Chad

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 25

President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, chairman of the Organization of African Unity who had been asked by France urgently to dispatch a peace-keeping force to Chad, has sent Mr Edem Kodjo, the OAU secretary-general, to assess the situation there.

Preparations for the force have been in progress since the OAU summit here in July, when President Goukouni Queddei of Chad agreed that the Libyan troops in his country should withdraw once an African force was available to ensure stability.

Several Africa states — believed to include Nigeria, Senegal and Ivory Coast — have agreed to provide troops for the force, but many questions, including finance, have still to be decided.

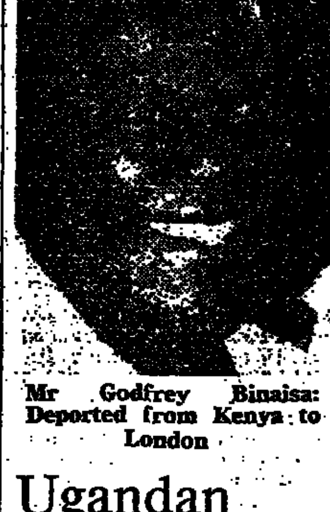
President Moi said that he would arrange for a force to move into Chad without delay, once the OAU was able to assemble one with sufficient strength to ensure the maintenance of peace and order.

These moves were in progress before President François Mitterrand's appeal was received on Friday.

Mr Kodjo is also being sent to Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania for consultations on the Western Sahara. The OAU has proposed a ceasefire and a referendum in the disputed former Spanish colony, but little progress has been made.

Renewed fighting has taken place between Moroccan forces and the Algerian-backed Polisario movement, and Morocco has accused Mauritania of harbouring the Polisario groups responsible for recent attacks

President Moi says the OAU committee on the Western Sahara — composed of the presidents of Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Nigeria, Algeria, Guinea and Mali — will meet next month when Mr Kodjo has completed his consultations with the three states directly involved.



Mr Godfrey Binaisa: Deported from Kenya to London

Ugandan ex-leader vanishes

By David Cross

Mr Godfrey Binaisa, a former President of Uganda, has gone underground in London, apparently in fear of his life. He arrived in Britain on Saturday after being deported from Nairobi, where he was living in exile.

According to Urgandan exile sources in London, Mr Binaisa was warned privately that he was the target of an assassination plot by a Ugandan squad about three weeks ago.

Mr Binaisa, who was deposed last year by a military commission which ruled Uganda for several months before last December's election, has accused President Milton Obote of manipulating the vote which brought him to power again. He has also expressed his support for opposition groups trying to overthrow Dr Obote.

The exile sources were expecting Mr Binaisa to come to London shortly after the warning but he remained in Nairobi until Friday night when he was visited at his home by a group of Kenyan officials who took him to the airport and put him on the first aircraft to London.

His son, Francis, claimed that a group of some 40 Kenyan officials dragged him from his favourite armchair and that he left with only a few pieces of clothing and the money which he had in his pocket.

On his arrival here he was due to book into a hotel and contact other Ugandan exiles

Namibia contact group begins independence mission in Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Oct 25

Senior officials from the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany assembled in Lagos today at the start of a tour of African countries aimed at paving the way for the independence of Namibia.

If their talks are successful in overcoming the distrust and suspicion that exists on all sides, the former German colony and its one million ethnically diverse inhabitants could reasonably hope to attain sovereign statehood by early 1983.

Namibia has been administered by South Africa since the end of the First World War. In 1966, the United Nations terminated South Africa's mandate, and in 1971 its continued occupation was ruled illegal by the International Court of Justice.

The five Western powers, known as the "contact group", have been searching since 1977 for an independence settlement acceptable to South Africa on the one hand and the world community and black Africa on the other, but success has eluded them.

It seemed within their grasp at the international conference on Namibia in Geneva in January this year, but negotiations broke down, mainly, in the view of most observers, because of South African intransigence.

The present initiative grew out of talks between Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and senior South African officials in Zurich last month on new American suggestions for meeting Pretoria's earlier objections to the settlement terms.

The South African response was sufficiently encouraging to persuade the Western five to make another attempt at mediation. During their whistle stop tour, which took them through 10 countries in as many days. The 15-man team led by Dr Crocker will be talking to four distinct negotiating partners.

The two most important are the South African Government and the so-called "front-line" black African countries, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya and Nigeria (which has observer status in this group).

The balancing act which Dr Crocker and his colleagues must perform is to sustain South African willingness to go along with the new approach. While answering strong black African criticism that the proposals tilt too much in Pretoria's favour.

The Western negotiators will also be talking to leaders of the South-West Africa People's Organization, (Swapo) the exiled black guerrilla movement which has been fighting a bush war

US envoy 'flees Libyan plot'

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 25

The United States Ambassador to Italy has been hastily flown back to Washington because of a "security threat". According to a front page report in *The New York Times*, the ambassador's abrupt departure last week was ordered after the Italian authorities had discovered a Libyan plot to assassinate him.

Mr Maxwell Rabb, the ambassador, was visiting Milan at the time. So hasty was his flight that he did not have even a change of clothes with him.

According to *The New York Times*, quoting intelligence sources, the assassination of the ambassador had been ordered by Colonel Gaddafi of Libya to avenge the shooting down of two Libyan jets by American fighters over the Gulf of Sirte in August.

Protection sought against Turkey

Greece states terms for Nato loyalty

From Mario Modiano Athens, Oct 25

The new Socialist Government of Greece is willing to remain in Nato if the alliance or the United States guarantees Greece's eastern frontiers against an attack by Turkey.

This new position was outlined by Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, in an exclusive interview with the American television network ABC, his first since the Government was sworn in.

Mr Papandreou further declared that the military bases would be allowed to stay in Greece, under certain safeguards and conditions, including parity in the United States' military aid to Greece and Turkey.

He made it clear, however, that in any case his Government would not act unilaterally on these issues, nor did he wish to have a confrontation with the United States.

Mr Papandreou said his intention was to pull out of the military arm of Nato since Greece was in the unique position of being threatened by another member of the alliance — Turkey.

He said: "Turkey claims one-half of the Aegean, in the air, in the sea, and the continental shelf, in defiance of all international treaties which define with great precision our frontiers with Turkey."

While there was no visible threat from the north, Turkey had repeatedly violated Greek sovereignty, it had built up with Nato help a 120,000-strong Aegean army, and its leaders (less so, he said, of General Evren, the present head of state) had laid claims on sovereign Greek territory.

Mr Papandreou said that in view this he intended to ask Nato at one of the next meetings which Greek interest did the alliance serve?

He said: "Of course, what we all, the whole Greek people, would prefer is that there should be a guarantee of our eastern frontiers."

Asked what he expected the Americans to do about it, he said: "It is very simple. The American Government is a key factor in the Atlantic alliance. A simple statement that the frontiers of Greece are guaranteed against any threat from anywhere."

Strangely enough, the Atlantic alliance was not prepared to give this guarantee, he said. So he proposed to negotiate the withdrawal of Greece from the integrated military structure of Nato.

Mr Papandreou said his party was ideologically opposed to the presence of United States military bases in Greece. However the United States was a superpower, so it would be foolish to look for a confrontation.

He named three conditions: first, that the bases would not be used to launch a military attack against a country friendly to Greece.

Secondly, that the intelligence culled by United States monitoring stations in Greece would not be made accessible to Turkey as this would weaken Greek defences.

Thirdly, "an equal number of arms must be granted as military aid to Greece and Turkey." He did not specify if this meant the restoration of the 10 to seven ratio that the previous Greek Government had sought, or actually a new 50-50 ratio.

US 'pressure' attacked

From Michael Binyon Moscow, Oct 25

The Russians today accused the United States of "Blatant Interference" in the internal affairs of Greece, and said Washington was putting pressure on the new Socialist Government lest it decided to leave Nato.

In an editorial comment, *Pravda* said this resembled the "brusque imperial command" addressed to France after the election in June of a Government that include Communists. It said the United States did not have the slightest intention of relaxing its tight grip on its Nato partners.

The paper gave no instance of the pressure it said was being exerted beyond citing the discussion of Greece at the recent Nato nuclear planning group. In their first comments on the Greek elections last week the Russians called for a bilateral agreement between Athens and Moscow to protect Greece against a Soviet nuclear attack.

OLD SKULL BACK

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Oct 25

The 20-million-year-old skull of *Proconsul Africanus*, a possible relative of man's ancestors, arrived home here today after 32 years in Britain.

Mr Richard Leakey, director of the Kenya National Museum, said the skull, the oldest known relic of its kind, had been well looked after by the Natural History Museum in London, which had retained a cast of it.

Carter drops libel suit

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, Oct 25

Former President Jimmy Carter has decided not to sue the *Washington Post* for libel over a gossip column item alleging that Blair House, a government residence, had been bugged while Mr Reagan, then President-elect, was staying there prior to Inauguration Day.

Mr Carter said he had decided to drop his suit after he had received a letter of apology and retraction from Mr Donald Graham, the paper's publisher.

The bugging account appeared on October 5. The story said that "word is round" that Mr Carter and his wife had eavesdropped on Mr and Mrs Reagan during their pre-inaugural visits to Blair House.

In a leading article last week, the *Post* said that the eavesdropping report was "utterly impossible to believe" — but it did not apologize for publishing it.

Mr Carter said he had only agreed to drop his action after the paper had agreed to make a formal apology.

Killing attack by Karpov earns him fourth win

Merano, Oct 25 — Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, won the ninth game of his title contest with Victor Korchnoi, the challenger, last night, giving him a commanding 4-1 lead in the series.

Karpov, from the Soviet Union, played what experts said was a highly skilled game with the black pieces and now needs only two more wins to gain the six victories required to retain his world title. Four other games ended in draws, which do not count in the championship series.

The champion seemed uplifted by the loud support he got from a group of Soviet journalists and officials who arrived here yesterday. Observers recalled that when Karpov successfully defended his title against Korchnoi in 1978 in Baguio, the Philippines, a similar delegation arrived from the Soviet Union just before Karpov won the fourth game of the series.

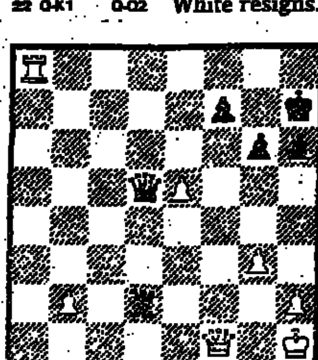
Korchnoi, a defector from the Soviet Union, was obliged to weaken his overall position to hold on to one vulnerable pawn. Karpov initiated a series of simple, powerful moves to infiltrate the White defence. Under this killing attack, Korchnoi resigned after 43 moves.

The next game is scheduled for tomorrow. — Reuter.

White: Korchnoi

1	P-QB4	P-K3	23	R(B3)-Q3	R-Q3
2	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24	Q-K4	Q-B3
3	P-Q4	B-K2	25	Q-B4	Kt-Q4
4	Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	26	Q-Q2	Q-Kt3
5	B-Kt5	P-KR3	27	BxKt	RxB
6	B-R4	0-0	28	R-Kt3	Q-B3
7	R-B1	PxP	29	Q-B3	Q-Q2
8	P-K3	P-B4	30	P-B4	P-QKt3
9	BxP	PxP	31	R-K34	P-QR4
10	PxP	Kt-B3	32	P-QR4	PxP
11	0-0	Kt-KR4	33	Q-R3	P-QR4
12	BxB	KtxB	34	PxP	Q-Kt4
13	B-Kt3	Kt-KB3	35	R-Q2	P-K4
14	Kt-K5	B-Q2	36	BPxP	RxKP
15	Q-K2	R-B1	37	Q-R1	Q-K1
16	Kt-K4	KtxKt	38	PxR	RxR
17	QxKt	B-B3	39	RxP	Q-B3
18	KtxB	RxKt	40	R-R8ch	K-R2
19	R-B3	Q-Q3	41	Q-Kt1ch	P-Kt3
20	P-Kt3	R-Q1	42	Q-KB1	Q-B4ch
21	R-Q1	R-K2	43	K-R1	Q-Q4ch
22	Q-K1	Q-Q2			

White resigns.



Television

Lordly lapse

Is Frederic Raphael Byronic? His producer thinks he is. "Witty . . . arrogant . . . both attracts and repels people . . . lives in exile". On the evidence of last Friday's *Times* Raphael clearly thinks so too. He has wanted "all his life" to do a film about Byron: "he obsesses me".

How very convenient. A perfect confluence of interests. No matter that Raphael's script takes the poverty-stricken Beeb five times over budget, or that he has written himself into the starring role. Isn't that what Byron himself would have done? Great men must have their way.

This clash of the titans was a painfully uneven match. "Byron" was played by a worried-looking man with a tufted green cranium, and whenever, which was often, he got into some scrape or other the real Byron would leer forward and blot him out with a carefully prepared witticism.

Byron — A Personal Tour (BBC 2, made in association with Bavarian Television) represents a major revaluation of its historical subject.

Raphael's producer now promises us more of the same. Liszt, Berlioz and Shelley are next in line for a gossip column treatment which combines the worst of Ken Russell with the worst of Ingmar Bergman. Who should play them? Well, Freddie Raphael's a versatile chap, and if you look at him in profile. . . .

Meanwhile **The Stanley Baxter Series** (LWT) was doing something really worthwhile with a string of brilliant sketches. Baxter's peculiar gift lies in embroidery on the banal. It is presumably only a matter of time before he gets America's richest comedian in his sights and turns that dull animal into something rich and rare, but Saturday proved that he animal has his uses. After five minutes of routine, finger-licking boredom **Johnny Carson's Tonight Show** (LWT) ushered on a guest comic called Robin Williams, who generated a voltage like that of Alexei Sayle and Kenny Everett combined.

Michael Church

Mr Jeffrey Segal, the actor, was not a member of the audience of a *London Talking* television programme, as Elkan Allan stated in his "Televiewer" of October 17.

Interview

How to play Stalin for laughs

Alexei Sayle is the leading light of a new breed of comedians. For two years he has been the compere of the Comedy Store and the Comic Strip in London's Soho. Now he is about to progress from the status of cult hero to that of popular entertainer. But can television accommodate his style or his language and are the masses ready for post-punk comedy? **Bryan Appleyard** investigates.

Alexei Sayle eats steadily — an apple here, a sausage there — to maintain the 15-stone bulk which comes in so handy for audience intimidation.

"Anybody who says that stand-up comedy is going to bring about the end of monopoly capitalism is a liar", he observes. "The prime motive is showing off how clever you are. It's just selfish."

At 29 the improbable Sayle is about to harvest the fruits of his own particular brand of dangerously funny selfishness. At least he will once he has sorted out the odd selection of offers which happen to come the way of your average post-punk comic with a nice line in hatred.

On stage he is a taut mass of psychopathic rage and fluent obscenity threatening vandalism and assault on the citizens of Stoke Newington and displaying an unhealthy obsession with the Ford Cortina. Off stage he lives on top of a tower block in Fulham with a wife who finds jobs for chartered accountants and laughs at the pretentious things he says. So now he makes sure she's out when he is being interviewed.

It all began with his parents in Liverpool. Committed Stalinists they took him on NUR trade delegations to Eastern Europe where he became fascinated with the way toothpaste just had toothpaste written on the tube. He also thought they had a nice line in fifties styling.

The Dialectic dominated his early years as he drifted first to the left of his fanatical mother into Marxist-Leninist-Maoism and subsequently to the right into Saylist revisionism.

"My parents had a very snobby kind of socialism. If a film had sub-titles it had to be intelligent. We were generally better than everybody else. We ate a lot of salads."

Confused, he studied art and design for three years at Chelsea. Then an appearance as Brecht in a fringe theatre play took him into show business and subsequently in 1979 to The Comedy Store.

At the store he was given the job of compere after answering an advertisement in *Private Eye*.

"It was crowd control really. You never knew whether some lunatic with a machete would leap on to the stage."

It was a suitably hard school and it helped him develop his characteristic line in abuse but anything resembling a coherent show was impossible. So The Comic Strip broke away and established itself in the Boulevard Theatre in Soho.

For a year the Strip developed cult status in the usual way with Sayle again as compere and a selection of increasingly fluent acts of varying degrees of unacceptability as far as the mass media were concerned. This year they have been on tour and have released an album which includes their memorable advice on the solving of the world's racial problems — the use of a pop-up toaster.

The style of this success owes more to the tradition of rock music than to those of comedy and Sayle is quite clear that he personally owes nothing to any known comic tradition.

"I can't think of any comics I like", he muses for a moment, "none at all". A mention of *Not the Nine O'Clock News* elicites a light scowl.

But now that he is edging towards wider exposure clearly either his language or the frontiers of television light entertainment will have to be shifted. He has done a series for London's Capital Radio called *Alexei Sayle — Community Detective — and the Fish People* — which went down sufficiently well to win the "Society of Authors Pye Radio Award".

"Capital were desperately in need of some street or rather intellectual credibility so they entered the show. I don't think there was much competition, the runner up was Radio 4's *I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue*."



Alexie Sayle: against the anti-intellectuals

He doesn't seem much keener about the products television has proffered as it sidles closer to the Sayle Problem. Next week he travels to Granada to discuss a pilot programme. He is to appear as a KGB interrogator in four out of six episodes of a new London Weekend Series "Whoops Apocalypse" in the New Year.

He is also to compere *OTT* a new "adult" version of the Saturday morning children's show *Tiswas* being produced by Chris Tarrant for ATV. Sayle is alarmingly sceptical.

"They had some idea about somebody getting the early editions of the Sunday newspapers in London and cracking jokes about the headlines over the phone live on the programme. It took me to point out that the audience on a Saturday night wouldn't have seen the newspapers. I don't think it's the new wave in comedy."

So gloomy he may be but he is still confident that enough people out there want him to give him a good living. He sees the present hectic phase of his career as the prelude to a more relaxed era in which he is an established live performer with a steady audience and a relatively steady living. Television is an inevitable part of that transition. But he refuses to tone down old material though he is happy to write new — and presumably more acceptable — scripts. Ideally he would simply like to have his offending words bleeped. The effect on one of his most unsettling sketches would be to produce a single prolonged bleep except for the occasionally unbleeped word "Cortina."

But what, apart from ego and failing to bring down monopoly capitalism, is it all about? *Does* he have socio-political/cultural targets or is he just cracking jokes for *Time Out* readers.

"I just make them laugh. If cracking jokes for *Time Out* readers makes them laugh more then I'll crack them. Occasionally some left wing view gets into the act but there's no point putting out politics if it doesn't make them laugh . ."

But he is against the heavily anti-intellectual trend with which he finds himself being associated.

If he has a single target it is the people who find it necessary to have ideas in packaged sets. In his performance this is the way he piles on his abuse in streams of associative images. Thus knit-your-own yoghurt types are also seen as likely to grow their own denim.

But the key to the Comic Strip and Sayle style as a whole is its close affinity with rock music in the immediacy of its assault on the audience's sensibilities and its stylistic use of fashion as a language and subject matter. But the first impression of working class rage transformed by a high degree of literacy is misleading. Sayle and his colleagues are the standard "creative" types who emerged from the art and drama schools in the sixties to form groups and have done so again to become comics.

For now their appeal looks like being narrower than the previous comedy waves but it certainly looks like persisting. For the uninitiated, Sayle can be sampled on BBC 2 next month when he presents an *Arena* programme on his favourite car — the Ford Cortina.

Concerts

Invisible voices

LCS/Rattle

Festival Hall

From the range of choral repertory available, the London Choral Society's choice for their concert on Saturday night, given in association with Capital Radio, was curiously limited in the nature of the vocal participation.

Rachmaninov's *The Bells* and Ravel's *Daphnis and Chloe* were first performed within less than 18 months of each other, in 1913 and 1912 respectively, and the presence of voices in both of them is that of a necessary or desirable element in the texture rather than as protagonists.

This is surely apparent even in Rachmaninov, for which the double translation of Edgar Allan Poe's poem, first into Russian and then back into an English singing version to fit the Russian text rhythms, fetches up a compromise with both. Besides, the composer himself told us that the poetry was but the starting point in evoking the bells he had so often heard and tried "to set down their lovely tones that seemed to express the varying shades of human experience."

Simon Rattle's conducting turned the silver sleigh-bells of the cheerful opening movement into the musical equivalent of a tinselled Christmas card. Philip Langridge's buoyant tenor was succeeded by Elise Ross, whose soprano acquired an unduly metallic tinge for the "mellow wedding bells", and by he choir in full-throated balance with the Philharmonic Orchestra for the urgent alarm bells. Willard White's splendid bass imparted an appropriate sense of gloom and destiny to the mournful funeral bells of the finale.

The conductor generated a sense of poetry and pictorial detail as well as rhythmic spirit in *Daphnis and Chloe*, but when the musical instruction is specifically for the voices to be placed "derriere la Scene," it is more than a little perverse to have them in centre view and up on their feet as well. They are hardly a replacement for dancers, and however musically self-contained Ravel's score may seem, its intention was for dance performance in its complete form, an intention only otherwise partially fulfilled, especially in its first two scenes.

The solo competition dances for Dorkon and Daphnis, for instance, are passages when the music is specifically accompaniment, as is the sad little dance for Chloe, frightened and vulnerable in her captivity among the pirates.

YMSO/Blair

St John's, Smith's Square

The Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra's programme on Saturday evening was nothing if not varied. First came the First Fantasia on an In Nomine of John Taverner, and, as usual with Peter Maxwell Davies, one enjoyed the music's structural ingenuities, lucidly expounded by the conductor, James Blair. This was indeed an accurate and clear performance, and it is probable that these young players feel well attuned to this 1962 piece. Its bare sinew and implicit violence are, in fact, sympathetic.

Mahler's *Kindertotenlieder*, however, were much less so for at least one member of the audience. In the guise of a "tune detective" one can tick off the various anticipations of later Mahler works, the hints, for example, of Symphony No 5 in the first two songs. And the scoring, for a relatively small orchestra, is of interest. A lot is on chamber music lines, with prominent writing for individual players.

In truth, the ensemble made a consistently lovely sound, as did the baritone soloist, David Wilson-Johnson, who sang engagingly. Yet so long and unbroken a sequence of slow songs results in a kind of excess, and the initially stormy final movement is something of a relief. As to the cycle as a whole, everyone else present seemed to enjoy it hugely, but I felt as if I was drowning in honey.

In the case of *Pictures from an Exhibition*, Ravel's orchestration can seem as much of an imaginative feat as Mussorgsky's original piano pieces. This time the impression varied. "Gnomus" had a properly menacing tension but articulation was not all it might have been in some departments. Again, the "Tuileries" movement could have been lighter, more playful. However, many virtues were scattered across this richly painted canvas, such as the neat saxophone playing in "The Old Castle".

Noel Goodwin

Opera

Ricci Brothers repeat their triumph

Un giorno di regno/Zaide

Wexford Festival

Two years ago Sesto Bruscantini and a young Italian soprano called Lucia Aliberti came together to the Wexford Festival for the first time and found the climate there much to their liking. They gave the kiss of life to an opera most of the world thought beyond recall, *Crispino e la comare* by the Ricci Brothers. Aliberti provided the high notes and Bruscantini, both as producer and performer, the low comedy. The mixture was almost tailor-made to Wexford's requirements: instantly attractive melodies, high good humour on stage and the sense of moral uplift that comes from restoring a moribund work to health and vigour.

Bruscantini and Alberti are back in town again this festival and they have once more pulled off their resurrection trick. Verdi's *Un giorno di regno (King for a day* and *not*, as the programme note points out, *A Day of Rain*, however appropriate that may be in this neck of Europe) was Verdi's second opera and his first comedy. It is not unknown, but it hardly gets wide exposure. Bruscantini and his colleagues have turned it into the biggest all-round success Wexford have had for some years.

Giorno was a hit before the season even opened: The real arbiters of taste here are not those on the festival committee nor the press, home and overseas, who descend on the town, but the preview audiences made up of festival helpers together with their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. They decided that *Giorno* was good and they were right.

Verdi composed much of the work in the style of Rossini's comic operas and Bruscantini stages it precisely according to that convention. Felice Romani's book is surprisingly shapeless for a librettist of his experience. Such story as there is concerns Belfiore, who has to impersonate the King of Poland, while the real monarch slips into Warsaw to claim his throne. On the road, Belfiore uses his temporary royal powers to ensure two young lovers, Edoardo and Giulietta, marry one another, and he meets an old flame, The Marchese del Poggio, whom he takes to himself once more.

The situation comedy is minimal, but Romani does at least provide a series of pantomime stereotypes for an adroit producer to flesh out. It is an opportunity Sesto Bruscantini seizes with both hands and all 10 fingers, starting with himself as the owner of the castle where Belfiore makes his first stop on that day of kingship. He lines up the whole staff, eyes right, in best operatic reception committee style, for the "monarch's" arrival, who promptly surprises them all by coming in from the left. A simple gag, but a highly effective one which sets the tone for an evening of mistaken identities, falling trousers and indeed the whole assembly kit of farce. Bruscantini has the art of always appearing to be about to go over the top without ever taking the final, fatal leap.

The key dramatic role goes to the Marchese, interpreted by Lucia Aliberti as a chameleon who can change her colours in the course of an aria and cabaletta, as indeed she does during "Grave a core". She has become an immensely knowing performer, always appearing to have behind her pretty face a brain marching two steps in front of everyone else.

By comparison the two younger lovers are pallidly drawn. Ugo Benelli's tenor now has insufficient sheen at the top for Edoardo's florid music, but he remains a sympathetic and polished tenor. Angela Feeney, an Irish soprano in a mainly Italian cast, fits easily and confidently into a company much more experienced than she is. So too does Donald Maxwell as the imposter king, a baritone with a sure vocal line.

Mozart's *Zaide* by comparison looked very much the poor relation of the festival. It is incomplete 16 numbers exist — and in subject matter is a dry run for *Die Entführung*, which was to follow a few years later. On record it works well enough, with delicacies such as Zaide's opening aria "Ruhe sanft" and the quintet close to the end; on stage it needs all the help it can get as Salzburg demonstrated in the days when it used to turn up at that festival.

In Wexford, alas, the support is weak. The set comprising two flights of stairs leading up to scaffolding proves nothing but the simple proposition that he who goes up must come down, and vice versa. It is a hideous structure, reasonable enough backstage but not front stage. Timothy Tyrrel, the producer, was also faced with a physically intractable group of singers: a pair of diminutive captive lovers (Neil Mackie, a neat tenor, and Lesley Garrett, who sounded out of voice on the opening night) dwarfed by a fellow prisoner (Ulrik Cold, usually a fine Mozart bass, but again off form) and an equally mighty Sultan (Curtis Rayam).

Adrian Slack now retires as festival director and he leaves with the satisfaction of a thoroughly enterprising selection of operas during his tenure. Nothing could make a better farewell present to the town than next Sunday's final *Giorno di regno*. After that Miss Elaine Padmore of the BBC takes over.

John Higgins

Edoardo (Ugo Benelli) looks for royal help from Belfiore (Donald Maxwell)

The psychology of treachery: reasons for undermining authority

How to recognize tomorrow's spy



The Security Commission is currently examining methods for preventing foreign intelligence services from penetrating Whitehall. Leo Abse argues that they should concentrate on spotting the psychological traits which lead to treachery.



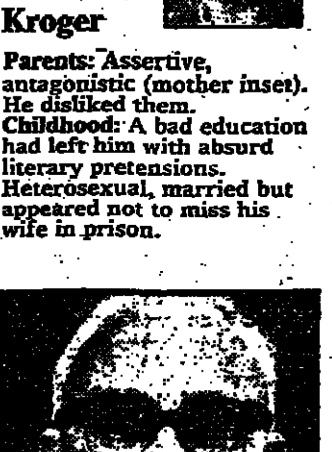
George Blake

Parents: Father (inset) an Egyptian Jew living in Holland, striving to be British. Mother a Dutch Lutheran.
Childhood: Named after George V. Sent to live with uncle on father's death.
Heterosexual, married.



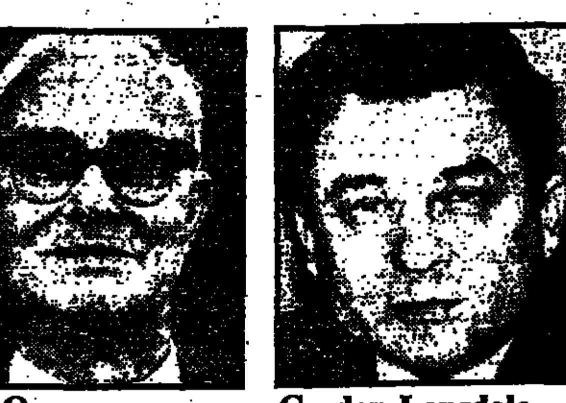
Peter Kroger

Parents: Assertive, antagonistic (mother inset). He disliked them.
Childhood: A bad education had left him with absurd literary pretensions.
Heterosexual, married but appeared not to miss his wife in prison.



Kim Philby

Parents: Dominant father (inset) an Arabist who overshadowed Philby's mother.
Childhood: Born in India. Introverted. Strict upbringing. Three sisters. Westminster, Trinity.
Heterosexual, married.



Donald Maclean

Parents: Father was respectable politician and Liberal leader, Sir Donald Maclean.
Childhood: Well educated. Trinity.
Heterosexual, married. His wife smoked cigars.

Will Owen

Parents: He hated his miner father and his submissive mother.
Childhood: Working class, the eldest of ten children.
Heterosexual, married.

Gordon Lonsdale

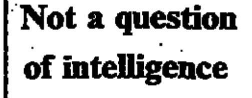
Parents: Father deserted his mother, who despatched him to a boarding school in the Russian outback.
Childhood: Aged 17, was dropped behind German lines to spy in German-occupied Poland. Unmarried.





Guy Burgess

Parents: Father a naval commander.
Childhood: Close to his mother. Eton, left Royal Naval College, Dartmouth after ill health.
Homosexual.



John Vassall

Parents: Father an Anglican vicar who retired because of his wife's conversion to Roman Catholicism.
Childhood: Educated well, but left school at 16.
Homosexual.

Anthony Blunt

Parents: His father was vicar of St John's, Paddington.
Childhood: Traditional good education at Marlborough, Trinity.
Homosexual.

The three of us, Will Owen, until recently the Labour MP for Morpeth, myself and the interrogator, sat in the small MI5 office. I had stared in disbelief as, following the interrogating security officer along the corridor, I had noted, as if in a television film, the 00 prefix to the numbering of each office. I was disappointed that our *destined room did* not prove to be 007.

Owen's coarse tobacco smoke filled the room: he bit the stem of his pipe and, fumbling with his matches, played for time whenever the questioning opened into a dangerous area. Some months before, in May 1970, a generous jury had acquitted him of spying but he was compelled to acknowledge he had received payments from Czechoslovakia and conceded he had supplied them with information, albeit of innocent content. Before the acquittal he resigned his seat, the loss being pleaded in mitigation for his folly. But, rightly, our security services, unlike the jury, were unconvinced. After the trial they wanted him to sing: they began to cajole him.

He complained to me of harassment. I disliked the man. For a small sum he had once offered me the place he had won in the parliamentary ballot for a Private Members Bill which I urgently wished to put before the House. I knew he could be bought for a trifle. But his complaint was legitimate: he had not been found guilty by the jury. Reluctantly I made the representation to the appropriate minister. It was made known to me that the security service wanted to interrogate him, and could I persuade him to cooperate? Owen laid down the terms, that he should have future immunity and that to protect his position, I should be present.

A senior security official visited me at the Commons, gave me the immunity, doubtless as Blunt received his dispensation later, and urged me to undertake the irksome task of holding Owen's hand. I did so, and the subsequent oppressive meetings left me with admiration for the Security Service's stamina but dismayed by its lack of insights.

By some not dissimilar curious combination of circumstances, over the years, I have encountered other spies or have been compelled to consider their motivations. Perhaps those in charge of our security services are in a difficulty: to consider the reasons why men, as a professional task, choose to betray and simulate would involve painful self-examination. The consequences, however, of failing to screen adequately those eager to be recruited to spy for Britain have been notorious: the list of double agents swells.

Questioning the motive

In March, shaken by further scandal, the Prime Minister announced that the security commission, for the first time in 20 years, would review, among other matters, *recruitment practices. Will* Lord Diplock and his team now acknowledge the need of the security service selection board, appointed in 1977, to go beyond assessing the recruits' intelligence, class and education?

Mrs Thatcher was unusually placatory when I recently put the question to her in the House. I urged the need to consider making our procedures more sophisticated and attach psychoanalysts and psychiatrists to the board, so that candidates' motivations are explored in depth, and that we face up to the dangers of admitting those whose private heterosexual infidelities bear witness to their incapacity for loyalty, or those whose disturbed homosexuality means they are compulsively disloyal.

The Prime Minister insisted that the terms of reference would enable the Commission to perform just this task: and doubtless she had in mind the explicit direction to the commissioners to consider how to ward off those who, for whatever reasons, may be vulnerable to attempts to undermine their loyalty and to extort information by pressure or blackmail. But the direction lacks subtlety: the greater dangers lie not in external pressures upon our spies but rather lurk deep in the internal pressures in their own psyches.

George Blake was a man under such pressures: he probably inflicted more damage to our security than any other man this century. The Lord Chief Justice felt compelled to pronounce upon him the longest sentence of imprisonment, 42 years, in recent legal history. Yet the scantiest psychiatric screening of Blake by the intelligence service would have saved him from himself and scores of our agents from falling into Russian hands.

His whole early life was punctuated by events calculated to make him, at least unconsciously, yearn for revenge on Britain. His father, Behar, an Egyptian Jew holding a British passport and living in Holland, was an ostentatious British patriot who probably acted as a British intelligence agent in the First World War. In honour of King George V, young Blake was burdened by his name, and like anything else which was to associate him with his determinedly British father, it was to bring him little but misfortune.

His father's death from the effects of German phosphene gas when George was only 13 would not only be interpreted as desertion, as children irrationally interpret a death: it was also to wrench George away during his adolescence from his mother, a Lutheran Protestant, from his sister, from his ambition to be a priest and from his settled Dutch home.

For Behar had left a fiat, submitted to by his wife, that *on his death George had to be* sent to an uncle in Egypt. It needs no special imagination to relate to the feelings of the young adolescent who found that the consequences of his Egyptian father's love for Britain was to make him an orphan exiled in a strange land.

Worse was to follow. When eventually George Blake *returned to Holland the tenuous* British connextion was to precipitate the break-up of the family home, with the Dutch mother compelled to flee to Britain and with the British George Blake arrested by the Gestapo. When the young man finally managed to get away he came to a Britain where his foreign descent barred him from ever feeling fully *accepted.*

Certainly holding the right to a British passport was no blessing but a curse to George Blake. With a father who had betrayed George by his choice of nationality, by his unnecessary death, by condemning his son to exile and finally to arrest in Holland and alienation in Britain, it would indeed by astonishing if the son's deep resentment was not to be worked out against his father's first love. Only our Secret Service could have been so accommodating as to provide full facilities for George Blake to commit posthumous parricide.

The syndromes presented by these compulsive spies are *wearisomely monotonous* and *their deceits could* surely be easily divined. When I met the spy Peter Kroger he displayed the predictable character traits. He had insulated himself from his austere prison surroundings and from his long sentence by play acting a part in a debased Dostoevsky story. It was an easy role for him to assume. He was half educated, with embarrassing *literary pretensions and a* self-conscious love of books, and, despite the absurd press glamourization of this spy, as of every spy, the only identity he was capable of attaining was of a second rate hero in a shabby novelette.

The stilted literary language and the vulgar brummagem of sentiment in which he artificially described to me his predicament trivialized the real tragedy of his position. Yet from the interstices of the droll and over-gentle lines he had assigned to himself, there welled up a great hatred of authority.

He shared, with all the murderers and violent robbers by whom he was surrounded, a hatred and fear of all the parent surrogates, from the Home Secretary to the prison governor, responsible for containing him in the maximum security block. He was clearly at home with all these rejected men and, with barely concealed conceit, used his slightly superior intelligence to act as priest-confessor to them and become a presiding chairman between the rival gangs within the security block.

The game became him. He could empathize with his outcast prison colleagues and at the same time play the father: simultaneously he was betrayer and betrayed, and although the fear of dying in the prison sometimes overwhelmed him, the satisfaction to be obtained from his fantasy as a jailed romantic hero shored him up.

Kroger's defences were immediately alerted if any attempt was made to probe his relationship with his parents: it was of his fellow spy, his beloved Lona, separately jailed, of whom he spoke, and yet I found his importuning, asking me to intervene and obtain for him a right to meet *her periodically, couched in* adolescent terms. He addressed me not as man to man: he seemed to be more concerned to assert his rights under the prison regulations and persuade me of the tyranny of the authorities than to meet his woman. The shadow of assertive antagonistic parents thwarting his claims enshrouded him.

Sometimes these unhappy men who do not really seek their fate are propelled a little off the more usual spy trail. There is a character type which originates in a childhood picture of the father as a figure of almost unlimited power who sets a problem in loyalty because the child does not know how to dispose of the hostility which grows up *together with his strong* feelings of love.

The father factor

This ambivalence is sometimes imperfectly resolved by distinguishing between a good father who is loved and a bad father who is repressed and displaced. In adult life, the less integrated may recreate a representative of the good father as the head of the country: and the bad figure is in the world outside. Out of such material can spring blind patriotism and great hatred of alien authorities: but sometimes the primal loyalty of the child to the father who was himself an outsider causes a reversal in the pattern.

Certainly all the spies I have met have presented obvious symptoms of their unsuitability to assume any security role. Vassall, for example, an agent for the *Russians for seven years*, was positively vetted by our Security Services before being sent to Moscow and again positively vetted before being attached to the Naval Intelligence Division. Yet he is as obvious a passive homosexual as ever I have encountered. A few minutes conversation with such a man and an awareness of his style of speech, manner and posture should have placed an alert security man on his guard. *The wretched Vassall* for many years languished in his cell after being thrust into roles by men of superior rank and intelligence, which, given his character, provoked his nemesis.

The over-civilized Radliffe Tribunal too easily acquitted his superiors of responsibility for the resulting breaches of security: but it was not the only error committed by its members. Like Mrs Thatcher in her recent Commons speech, they based their view on an assumption that the real danger to our national security comes from a homosexual's vulnerability to exposure and prosecution and not from his homosexuality: but although the Russians have been able to use the antics of heterosexuals with considerable effect, it is too jejune a view to be maintained.

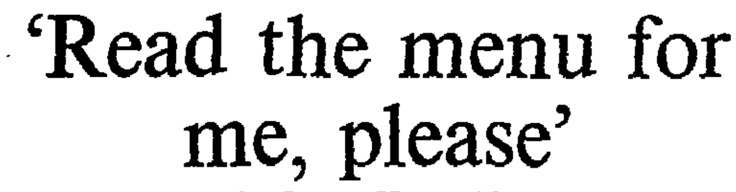
From James I, of whom it was said he gave his money to his favourites and state secrets to everyone, down to Blunt, treachery is uncomfortably linked with disturbed homosexuals unable to come to terms with their sexual destiny. That is a harsh judgment, but consider some of our homosexual traitors and spies. Blunt, Burgess, Maclean and Vassall are but the end of a long line stretching from Lord Henry Howard, Francis Bacon, Christopher Marlowe and Antonio Perez. In this century, two of the most notorious traitors, the Austrian Colonel Redl and the tragic Roger Casement, were compulsive and bizarre homosexuals.

Those acquainted with contemporary clinical research into the origin of homosexuality will not find this correspondence between irreconciled homosexuality and treachery so surprising. Increasingly the evidence mounts that it is a hostile father who takes away the manhood of his son. It would be more surprising if the emasculated son sometimes did not grow up feeling compelled to seek revenge upon the state, the symbol of all authoritarian and interfering paternalistic qualities.

If Lord Radcliffe and his men dismiss such admonitions as extravagances, then MI5 and MI6 will, to the danger of the state, continue to be unwitting purveyors of the thrills some of their recruits seek.

Leo Abse

The author is Labour MP for Pontypool.



'Read the menu for me, please'

by Susan Hampshire

When asked at the age of eight or nine "Susan, tell everyone how you spell your name," I would stand up, take a deep breath and then with great pride slowly say, "S.H." "No, Susan, your name. Tell everyone how you spell Susan Hampshire".

There would be a long pause while I thought and then I would say, "I told you, S. H". Peals of laughter would ring round the room. I would sit down, still convinced that S.H. was the way to spell my name.

Now I know why I could not spell my name not only at eight or so, but even at the age of 38 or so. For three months I fed the washing machine washing-up-powder because I had misread the packet. I have asked for canine pepper in the shop instead of cayenne pepper. And too often when driving, I have turned left instead of right and then turned up half an hour late. Dyslexia has stayed with me.

If it had been diagnosed at five or ten, and if I had had remedial help, *from an organization* such as the Dyslexia Institute, I would have been reading and writing at school along with the rest, but I did not discover what was wrong until I was 30.

I think that one of the problems with dyslexia is that not only do people not know what it is, but they can't see anything wrong physically either. If I limped into a restaurant, people would immediately know I was lame and maybe help me to chair, but if, when I sit down, I say "I am sorry, could you read the menu for me, I am dyslexic", people would think, dyslexic? — is that a blood disease? Is she blind or is she a complete nitwit?

And I would immmediately go down in their estimation because I could not read and they could not see or understand why; this seems to me the wrong balance. It is unfair for dyslexics who may not dare to say they are dyslexic or, even worse, may not even know they are. So why should they be thought blind or a nitwit?

Not a question of intelligence

It is strange that it is all right to be tone-deaf, colour-blind, unmusical or unathletic, and not all right if you can't read. Perhaps it is because 85 per cent of our population can read from an early age and that a dyslexic's inability to read and write with ease is inexorably linked in people's minds with their intelligence — or rather lack of it.

No one knows that you need help to look up a telephone number, and that you may misdial the number three times because dyslexia also affects numeracy; that you can't read an article in a newspaper unless there is complete quiet in the house and you have plenty of time; that you may forget things you were told only a moment before because the memory seems to evaporate; that you need time to fill out a form in



the post office or count the change in a shop; that you may miswrite cheques, misread numbers, misspell letters and want your husband to read aloud to you the long convoluted epistle from the lawyers; and that as an actor you may need (I do) five to six hours to read or study a script another actor can read or study in an hour.

In fact I need anything from three to ten times as long as the average actor. I usually work in the middle of the night, when the house is quiet and there is no fear of the telephone. Slowly whispering the lines to myself over and over again, absorbing the meaning of the sentence rather than learning the individual words. I never use a tape recorder.

If a dyslexic had bandaged hands any fool would know he could not turn on a tap and nobody would say he was lazy or backward; but "lazy" and "backward" are the words which label most dyslexic children, and if I had had to go through school life in the same way as other dyslexics, I am not sure I would have survived. But I went to my mother's school and was cushioned by kindness, encouragement and my family. So much of my life I have been protected and buffered from reality by my two sisters Jane and Ann, and my brother John, to all of whom I am eternally grateful.

I never knew what it was like really to be ridiculed at school, and although there were grave doubts about "Susan's brain", and the words "backward" and "retarded" were mentioned behind closed doors at night as I lay awake, not knowing why I could not do my homework as quickly or as easily as other children, I was never shouted at or made to feel second-class.

Thirty years on it still matters

Of course I heard the words "concentrate", "think"; "Come on, Susan, try" every day of my school life: they rang through my ears as I struggled with the blank page waiting to be filled on the desk in front of me. Then sometimes I would close my mind to the lesson in hand and dream that if only I was famous, like Elizabeth Taylor, then the dark thought lurking in my mind that I might be retarded could be dispelled for ever. I thought it wouldn't matter I couldn't read if I was famous.

Thirty years have lapsed since my childhood dreams, and 30 years have only proved I was wrong. It does matter. It matters to me.

So I sat down and wrote in longhand a book about being dyslexic for my fellow-dyslexics. Why a bad speller should sit down and go through the agonies of writing in longhand 60,000 words is a mystery even to the author, and even more of a mystery that I am currently working on yet another book. As my son says, "Mummy, you must like it. But why? I can't say at school, 'my mother sits at a desk all day and writes' — no one will know who you are. I like it when you are in a play and everyone can see you. Not all this writing, not with your spelling! How can people understand it?"

Then I explain that my secretary corrects the spelling as she types it and my editor corrects the grammar when he reads it.

"Well", says Christopher, "if you get other people to do the work, then it's easy".

I smile. Easy?

Susan's Story, *an account by Susan Hampshire of her dyslexia, is published by Sidgwick and Jackson today, price £6.95.*

The patient people with no hope of peace

by William Shawcross

At noon in the hot, empty main street of Phnom Penh, an old man wheeled his bicycle up to me and started to talk. He was once a teacher, now he had no work. He had survived the Khmer Rouge terror, was grateful for the Vietnamese invasion but did not want to live under Vietnamese rule. "Je ne veux que la paix, Monsieur, et la liberte". He has not had much of either. Nor is he likely to.

The Vietnamese radio has just revealed a major battle in the Central Highlands of southern Vietnam. The report suggested the enemy was remnants of the old South Vietnamese army defeated by the communists in 1975. It now seems that the Vietnamese armed forces — more than a million strong — are fighting on at least four fronts.

There are 200,000 troops along the Chinese border, where constant skirmishes take place. There are 40,000 in Laos where Hanoi is trying to subjugate the hill tribes. Fiercest of all is the fighting in Cambodia (Kampuchea) where another 200,000 Vietnamese troops are tied down by the Khmer Rouge forces of Pol Pot.

The Vietnamese have consistently refused to recognize that their 1979 invasion was, as well as a liberation for Cambodians, an illegal act in which other nations, particularly Thailand, had legitimate interest. The invasion has been consistently condemned by a large majority at the United Nations — in the most recent vote, last Wednesday, by 100 to 25, larger than ever.

To "punish" Hanoi, all western aid to Vietnam (even EEC milk powder for children) has been cut off. At the same time China and the West have helped rebuild the Khmer Rouge by shipping arms and weapons to them through Thailand. They now number some 40,000 guerrillas, better equipped than ever. To the terror of Russians and western relief officials they, or other guerrillas, have started mining main roads inside Cambodia.

The international relief programme, begun in late 1979 when Cambodia seemed on the edge of extinction through famine and disease, was due to end in December. It has helped to give Cambodia stability after the mayhem of the Khmer Rouge years and to restart the agricultural system. But the country still has almost no industry, no means of earning foreign exchange, and progress towards food self-sufficiency has been badly set back by a wretched 1981 monsoon. Parts of the land are drowned, parts parched. Substantial food aid will be needed next year. The indications are that the western donors, despite their exasperation with Vietnam, will be prepared to extend the relief programme somewhat.

In Vietnam the food situation is finally beginning to improve slightly. Vietnam has had good weather and the government has begun encouraging collectives to grow more food to sell on the free market. As a result production is increasing and prices are dropping a little. Even so, it will be hard to move rice from surplus to deficit areas. The transport system, after 30 years of civil war, is still a shambles.

The Russians had promised to rebuild the Hanoi-Saigon railway but, as on other matters, they have disappointed the Vietnamese. Of course, Soviet aid — about $2,000m a year — is essential to Vietnam; indeed, for a country which fought so long for its independence, Vietnam is becoming increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union, which supplies almost all its fuel. Without military aid Hanoi could not prosecute its wars in Laos and Cambodia. Without such economic aid as Moscow provides the economy would be even more derelict than it is.

But the Vietnamese seem to find the Russians more patronising than the Americans. They are especially unpopular in the south. For their part, the Russians are evidently infuriated by the misuse of much of their economic aid, and by Vietnamese refusal to accept advice. (Similarly the Norwegians were dismayed when a fish freezing plant they had given Vietnam immediately burned to the ground — because the Vietnamese had insisted on doing the wiring themselves.) Moreover, integration of the Vietnamese economy into Comecon, which Vietnam joined in 1978, is proving very difficult. It has led to long delays in agreeing the new five-year plan.

In Vietnam — especially in the south, where nothing has been able to replace the service economy created by the Americans — there is serious unemployment. Together with political persecution embodied in the system of "re-education" — indefinite imprisonment without trial, condemned by Amnesty International — this is still encouraging thousands of Vietnamese to take to boats in search of California.

Other poor Vietnamese, along with canned pineapple, tea and basketware, are going to Eastern Europe. Carrying identical cardboard cases, they line up patiently at Hanoi's old airport to fly off to Prague, Sofia, Moscow, East Berlin. Their contracts are said to be for three to five years; unlike Turks in West Germany, they are allowed to keep only a part of their earnings. The rest goes to the state. There are said to be 40,000 Vietnamese workers in Eastern Europe right now. Several thousand more, together with Cambodians and Laotians, are on long political or technical training courses.

As well as workers and future cadres, Moscow is receiving in return for its aid increasingly extensive facilities at the old US bases of Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay. Last week a fleet of nine Soviet warships including a missile carrier called at Da Nang. It was led by Admiral Yasakov, commander of the Soviet Far East fleet. The Russians are said to covet similar facilities at the Cambodian port of Kompong Som on the Gulf of Thailand. A certain rivalry for influence over the Cambodian regime is developing between the Russians and the Vietnamese. The Cambodians, one can be sure, are exploiting it.

In Hanoi the Communist Party leadership is gearing up for its fifth party congress which is expected, after several delays, to take place later this year. Apart from approving the new five-year plan, the main problem confronting the congress (which has been much delayed) should be that of the succession. Most of the present party and state leaders are well into their seventies, old comrades of Ho Chi Minh who, as the last six years show, are better equipped for war than peace.

One man who seems to be moving into the leadership is 61-year-old To Huu, who was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers in June. It is thought he may succeed Pham Van Dong, the present Chairman, who is now 75. Huu, an official poet, has been in charge of party propaganda. As such he has not earned a reputation for liberalism; indeed, he is thought to be no less dogmatic on foreign or domestic policies than his elders.

In recent years he has been involved with the attempt to collectivize southern agriculture. That attempt has been successfully resisted by the peasants; most of them still farm the land they were given under the rather effective "Land to the Tiller" programme devised by President Thieu and the Americans. But To Huu's experience of the somewhat anarchic south is reported to have increased his distrust of the free market, its effectiveness notwithstanding.

Whoever the leaders are in Hanoi, unless they are prepared to make some sort of compromise over Cambodia, there is little prospect that the lives of the people of Indochina will greatly improve. But there is still no sign of that happening.

On the other side, the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations have put together a paper coalition of the Khmer Rouge, Son Sann, the leader of the largest non-communist resistance group in Cambodia, and Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's former ruler, to increase the pressure on Hanoi. But the three groups loathe one another and their alliance is only notional.

At the same time, some senior officials in Indonesia and Malaysia have been talking of moving towards Vietnam. They argue (as the Americans no longer do but as Dulles, Rusk and even Nixon once did) that China is the long-term threat to the area and Vietnam a natural buffer. Unlike China, they do not want Vietnam bled dry.

Even in Thailand there are signs of change. The able former Prime Minister, General Kriangsak, has just returned to Parliament and is seeking to return to office. He is known to believe that Thailand should make some sort of accommodation with Vietnam. But the precise nature of a deal satisfactory to all sides, including Vietnam, China and Thailand and which, moreover, could be imposed upon the bloody Khmer Rouge, is hard to discern.



The face of suffering: refugees from the fighting in Cambodia are escorted to a camp after crossing the border into Thailand



French lessons that Labour should learn

As French Socialists break up from their first party conference since coming to power the unity between President Mitterrand's right and left-wing supporters stands in contrast to the divisions in the British Labour Party. DIDIER MOTCHANE, a member of the party's executive, argues that both in Britain and in France socialism can be reconciled with EEC membership, Nato and an independent nuclear deterrent.

The future of the Labour Party is of great importance to French socialists. They know that in the long run socialism will not win in France if it retreats elsewhere in Europe, and they have no wish to confine themselves to the Franco-German *tête-a-tête* set up by Giscard. But they do not count on Mrs Thatcher to broaden it.

At some time or other the France of François Mitterrand will need Labour Party successes. But while no one on either side of the Channel doubts this solidarity, there is a different understanding of the political stakes which it involves.

Yet when it comes to explaining the crisis and defining an economic policy capable of tackling its causes, one could probably not find in Europe two political organizations closer to one another than the Labour Party and our own Socialist Party. It is all the more disconcerting — and disturbing — to see the gap between them in the fields of foreign policy and defence.

There again, however, French socialists agree with a number of Labour's criticisms of the European Community. They do not think, any more than the British, that by giving a market economy a European dimension one can safeguard the workers' interests, still less promote socialism.

Nor are they any more disposed to accept that the economic liberalism which basically inspires EEC institutions and procedures should obstruct decisions democratically taken in their own country. Mr Narjes, the European commissioner who has just condemned the present nationalizations in France as an intolerable breach of Community rules, should learn to read the Treaty of Rome more carefully.

Nothing will deter us from putting our own policies into operation, and we do not expect our partners to try to prevent us.

The economic and political convergence of European countries is not an abstract question. If it is a matter of aligning ourselves on the monetarist and deflationary policies which have prevailed up to now, we reject it. If it is a matter of laying the basis of a socialist transformation of our societies through a European social area, we are for it.

We in France often have the impression that our Labour friends tend to consider European problems independently of the evolution of relations between our countries and the USA. For example, it seems to us paradoxical that the recent Labour Party conference should, by a substantial majority, have come out in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament — which is not at all the position of the French socialists — and against Britain's withdrawal from the military organization of the Atlantic alliance — a withdrawal carried out by France under General de Gaulle by which we certainly mean to abide.

The movement now gaining ground in Western Europe in favour of unilateral disarmament is a political fact of great importance, because it expresses a legitimate and widespread concern over the consequences of the Soviet-American condominium.

French socialists share this concern but do not draw the same conclusions from it. The pressure for unilateral nuclear disarmament in Europe does not affect the United States or the Soviet Union. On the other hand it carries the risk of strengthening on the rebound the influence of the advocates of the integration of European countries in the strategic system of the United States.

There should be a more frequent and more thorough debate on these issues between delegates from the two sides of the Channel. European cooperation is a good thing whenever it gives us more scope for manoeuvre in our relations with the superpowers. It is merely a screen for multi-national capitalism — in fact mostly transatlantic — when it serves as an alibi for our dependence.

They don't make gunfights like this any more

It looks like the last round-up for Hollywood's most enduring genre, the Western. For the first time no challenge to a showdown is being made on the back lots; the paste-board cow towns are silent; extras are wearing space suits instead of chaps and stetsons.

The demise of the Western reflects perhaps our changing values. It promoted in its time the cult of the strong and the self-reliant and the world in which they moved was one governed by moral absolutes. Evil (always in a black hat and wearing a seven o'clock shadow) might have a town in thrall but only until the celluloid chevalier rode in.

He cleaned it up, often single-handed — a simplistic ordering of the dark forces of chaos which appealed particularly to the generations of the Depression and its successor wars. In *High Noon* the genre was even used as an allegory for the moral dilemma faced by America in the McCarthy era.

It is an appropriate moment to be focusing on the Western legend as today is the centenary of its main prop — the gunfight at O.K. Corral.

The gunfight was of the stuff of legend — or was it? It was the climax of a simmering feud, with undertones of skulduggery over shares in a stagecoach robbery, and even involved a love triangle. It exploded in the afternoon, fuelled by several hours of hard drinking and bragadoccio, and was all over in 30 seconds.

The reverberations were disproportionate: it is not generally known that Wyatt Earp was charged with murder and the resulting court hearing lasted 30 days. Even when some "justification" could be proved, killing was still viewed seriously, and a month-long hearing is a measure of the disquiet over the shootings.

The Earps were acquitted but O.K. Corral didn't end there. The resulting cycle of revenge killing, in which the youngest Earp was gunned down, kept Arizona in turmoil for a year and provided vicarious thrills for newspaper subscribers as far away as the East Coast.

The Earps — Wyatt, a 33-year-old saloon keeper (he described himself as such at the hearing) and deputy marshal, and his brothers Virgil and Morgan, together with their constant companion, John "Doc" Holliday, a consumptive Georgia dentist and gambler — had drifted into Tombstone two years before.

They were part of the peripatetic, amoral frontier flotsam, as ready to earn a dollar by dealing a crooked hand as by apprehending the sharks who habitually did so.

Virgil was appointed town marshal and Wyatt confirmed as deputy, a role in which he had already made a reputation in the Kansas trail towns, and which he had performed almost bloodlessly. This stereotype of Western marshals was tough and calculating — reflected in the Nordic good looks of his photographs. It was enough to reorientate the affections of Josephine Marcus (not Clementine, as in the film version), a bosomy, pouting brunette who had been the mistress of County Sheriff John Behan. Wyatt, who had coveted Behan's job, took her instead.

A few months before the O.K. shoot-out the Earps were called in to help trace the killers of the driver and a passenger of the local stage, which had been carrying US mail. The suspects were friends of the Clantons and McLaurys, small-time ranchers and rustlers who had formed an out-of-town business and political "interest", backed by Sheriff Behan. Their irregularities brought them increasingly into conflict with the town law, represented by the Earps, who also had their own gambling interest to protect.

The feud came to a head with Ike Clanton accusing the Earps and Holliday of "piping away" the money from the robbery and Wyatt's maladroit efforts to get Ike to "grass" on robbers known to him.

In probably the best known film version of the gunfight, directed by John Sturges in 1957, the dramatic effect was deliberately heightened by the Earps preparing to accept a dawn challenge from Clanton like Arthurian knights. In fact Wyatt went on duty to deal Faro at the Oriental saloon as usual and then slept until noon.

When the Earp party did appear Virgil, as law officer, dealt summarily with Ike, snapping out "I hear you are hunting some of us", and tapping him smartly over the head with the barrel of his Colt. Ike was dragged off half conscious to the magistrate's court and fined $25, with confiscation of his guns. He shouted at the Earps: "I will get even with all of you", at which Morgan Earp offered to give him his gun back so that they could fight there and then.

Who forced the most celebrated gunfight in the West is still in doubt. Wyatt said it was started by a vigilante who said: "There is going to be trouble with those fellows. They have just gone into O.K. Corral. I think you had better go and disarm them."

Were they all armed though? Ike Clanton had had his guns confiscated and one of the McLaurys was caught trying to loose his rifle from his saddle bolster — or he may simply have been trying to leave town.

The Earps' approach caught the Clantons at a psychological disadvantage, it seems. The threats, unaccountably, seemed to be taken seriously. Eyewitnesses testify to the accuracy of Sturges's image of four men in long, flapping black coats and pulled down sombreros, striding purposefully towards the corral.

Sheriff Behan ran towards them, calling: "For God's sake don't go down there or you will get murdered." Virgil pushed past him, saying "I am going to disarm them".

Someone shouted: "There's no call for that . . ." but it had already gone to guns. Virgil later spoke of hearing a "click, click, click" of pistols being cocked, and then the roar of six-shooters.

Clanton was wounded in the right wrist but continued firing with his left hand until a bullet hit him above the heart — not before he had felled Morgan with a bullet in the stomach and hit Virgil in the leg. Wyatt hit Frank McLaury in the stomach while Doc Holliday took advantage of the shying away of brother Tom's horse to end the fight with a double barrel load of buckshot. Ike had meanwhile run up to Wyatt and tried to seize his gun hand, to which the future hero of the hour responded: "The fight has commenced. Go to fighting or get away."

As the smoke cleared Wyatt was the only protagonist still on his feet. Ike was sheltering, together with Behan, in a photographer's studio near by. Ironically no photograph was taken of the scene — although Clanton and the McLaurys subsequently posed for their pictures, in their handsome silver-embossed coffins, en route to Boot Hill.

When the Clanton faction took their revenge by shooting Morgan Earp in the back while he was playing pool, Wyatt took the opportunity to leave Tombstone, escorting his brother's body to California, where he himself settled. He survived to 80 — into the dawn of the talkies, a medium with far greater potential for myth making than the pulp fiction which had already taken up O.K. Corral, and ensured Wyatt celebrity status. An admirer said of Wyatt "He shot his way into heaven" — Hollywood, the celluloid dream factory was quite enough.



Wyatt Earp: a picture from Peter Newark's Western Americana

John Crossland

The unpleasing life of Charles Richardson

Robert Parker, the writer who recently discovered gang leader Charles Richardson's distasteful connexions with South Africa's Bureau of State Security, has been receiving a series of phone-calls from the criminal fraternity in south London, most of which include the phrase: "Bobby, you've taken a right liberty."

Parker's biography of Richardson, who was jailed for 25 years after the notorious "torture" trial in 1967, is published by Fontana this week amid accusations by his friends that Charlie has once again been misunderstood.

Among the most interested readers of Parker's manuscript was Richardson himself, who received an early copy in Lewes prison where he eventually returned after escaping from jail in May, 1980.

Richardson was not best pleased with what he read and since then Parker and his family have received a number of threats — the least serious of which was blinding — accompanied by background funeral music over the telephone.

At one stage Detective Inspector Peter Gwyn, who has been trying to trap the caller, called on a solicitor representing the Richardson family and read the riot act.

The family claims that Parker, 34, formerly a journalist with *The Times* and *Observer*, betrayed the gang leader after meeting him while Richardson was on the run in Spain.

Parker, who was at that time writing about the Operation Countryman inquiry, agreed to the meeting because he was told Richardson might be able to provide him with evidence of police corruption.

But Richardson was obsessed with the alleged injustice of his own case, claiming he had been "fitted up" and was not half as nasty as the police claimed.

Persuaded by Richardson to write his biography, *Rough Justice*, Parker then spent days with the criminal's family who allowed him access to private papers and lent him photographs.

Parker told me yesterday: "At the time of the meeting I stressed that I would only write the truth, to which Charlie agreed. I can only say that after making all the necessary inquiries I discovered that his version of the truth was very different from mine. I have given the Richardson family every opportunity to discuss the manuscript before publication but they have declined."



Police picture of Richardson

THE TIMES DIARY



The conductor Maxim Shostakovich, who fled to the West in April to escape the "grinding millstones of the Soviet system", is taking full advantage of his new artistic freedom. After conducting his first concert in London, he and his pianist son Dmitri spent part of the weekend night-clubbing at Eve, which, as I reported last month, has turned over a new leaf (and discarded a few) by "going erotic".

In the party were Russian friends whom Maxim had not seen for many years. They included Ludmila, the disc jockey, Nellie, the waitress (her son Maxim is Shostakovich's godson) and two of the hostesses.

Elena O'Brien, wife of the owner Jimmy O'Brien, and herself half Russian, tells me a nostalgic evening was had by all, though much of the conversation made the regular clientele wonder whether the club had reverted to its former role as a sub-department of the Foreign Office and second home of intelligence officers.

Baaa . . . 4,001

Dinner over the weekend with Robert Lacey, when we discussed his new book about the Saudi royal family *The Kingdom*, proved to be a curiously painful affair at times as he explained his lack of appetite for lamb.

Lacey and his wife Sandi lived in Jeddah for 18 months while he was researching his book (already banned in Saudi Arabia) and he got so used to dining on sheep with the young Saudi princes in Riyadh that at one point he developed "Mutton Grab Knee" — a nasty infection of the joint incurred by the cross-legged squatting necessary during formal meals. Since then lamb has been *non grata*.

Researching *The Kingdom* should have been technically easier than Lacey's previous book, *Majesty*, about our own Queen: he was the first westerner to be given a visa as a writer; there are 4,000 members of the royal family; and even the King agreed to see him twice. But in fact there was no shortage of problems.

The Laceys had no phone for months and, incredibly, no address. They had chosen deliberately not to live in the expatriates' compound but this meant that, when friends came to call, there was no street name or house number: they had to be given a map and told to "look out for the blue dustbin". Then, when the phone was installed, Sandi was subjected to the heavy-breathing routine, not at all what we have been led to believe about life in the Kingdom.

Most difficult of all was finding out what was going on in the country. Both Robert and Sandi learnt "taxi Arabic" but that did not overcome the problem of censorship. That could only be done by importing news clippings from Robert's research assistant in London. To get past the censors, she would cut the headlines off articles (since that was all the authorities bothered to read), send the shorn clippings, with a code number attached; then, days later, she would send a letter with the headlines typed on a sheet of notepaper alongside the code.

Lacey will have to taste some lamb tonight, however. At the reception to celebrate the publication of his book, a whole roast sheep will be carved in after the more western cocktails have been served. He will be expected to show the rest of us just what to do with it.

Hatted hodgeheg?

From the pages of the Mammal Society *Newsletter*: "Peter Kinnear reports: 'Whilst driving in Shetland at about 3 am I encountered what appeared to be a new species of mammal. It was crossing the road in leisurely fashion and in the blaze of headlights seemed to be not unlike a hedgehog with an elongated white head. On investigation it proved to be wearing a Yoghurt pot on its head. Feeble thinking at this hour of the day led me to suspect that the pot was in some way stuck on the creature's head. A tug-of-war ensued, which I eventually won — leaving a somewhat non-plussed hedgehog minus breakfast. Feeling slightly silly I lowered the offending pot (which I had now determined as strawberry-flavoured) in front of the hedgehog which promptly seized it in its jaws, so that the pot again covered most of its head, and continued on its way'."

Yes, Mr Kinnear, but what were *you* up to at three o'clock in the morning?

Dearer than pearls

Paris is probably the only large city in the world that could get into a flap about oysters. But gourmet tongues have been wagging along the Seine since food writer Robert Courtine warned that scores of restaurants trick their customers over the shellfish — and named the exclusive dozen or so that don't.

Bonamia may not mean much to you unless you have a passion for oysters — and in that case you will know that it is bad news. It is the parasite which has been killing off the genuine oysters, the flat *ostrea edulis*, like the belons and the marennes, but does not appear to like the inferior Portuguese or any of the twisted-shell variety.

As a result of Bonamia in France, oyster farms have taken over from the ocean beds of Brittany and the Charente. On top of that, most restaurants have abandoned the numbering system which used to reflect the quality of oysters. At the same time prices have soared this year by 40 per cent, so that the creatures cost at least £1 each. Courtine has soured not a few palates by naming only those restaurants in Paris which do not use these overpriced factory-farmed oysters. If you are an addict and are planning a trip, the great 12 include: Prunier-Madeleine, Drouant, Closerie des Lilas and (the best of the bunch) Dodin Bouffant.

Find the joker

As civil servants await instructions from Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit about joining battle with the trades unions, a more delicate problem confronts them.

Staff at the Department of Employment have been set the task of discovering the mischievous author amongst them who has been sending a series of spoof letters to newspapers and VIPs which is undermining the hardline reputation of their boss.

Signed "B. Daught, Assistant Secretary", the letter on official notepaper describe the surprisingly soft line which Tebbit is taking on the nation's homosexuals.

According to the anonymous writer, the minister has taken to heart the announcement by Dr Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury that homosexuality may be regarded as a handicap.

And as a result he plans to include homosexuality as a disability within the terms of present disability legislation. This would oblige homosexuals to register, and force employers to take on a special quota.

Unlike Tebbit, Dr Runcie is believed to be amused by the letter though he is making no comment. Meanwhile the hunt for the perpetrator of this outrage continues.

Quiz answers

1. Dr Robert Snowden, a population expert, said young unemployed couples are having babies because of boredom.
2. Conductor Zubin Mehta abandoned the prelude to Tristan and Isolde after noisy protests from Tel Aviv concertgoers.
3. The Government, giving in to the House of Lords, has allowed citizens of Gibraltar the right to full British citizenship.
4. At the Motorfair.
5. The Monopolies Commission: the Government is to ask it to investigate the National Coal Board.
6. The Can Can will close down so the dancers can appear in the Royal Variety Show; world leaders have been meeting at Cancun in Mexico.
7. Humphrey Berkeley, former Conservative MP, left Labour for the SDP.
8. Swan and Edgar is to close early in the New Year.
9. The Soviet Union.
10. The Pope.
11. The recovery of gold bullion from the wreck of HMS Edinburgh may be held up because of allegations that human remains were improperly treated.
12. Two appeal judges ruled that Mr Michael Heseltine acted unlawfully in deciding to cut the rate support grants of six London boroughs.
13. Mr Stanislaw Kania resigned as leader of the Polish Communist Party after one year. The Prime Minister, General Jaruzelski, took his place.
14. Tommy Docherty was cleared of perjury at the Central Criminal Court.
15. A new BBC guide, *The Spoken Word*, was published last week.

Michael Horsnell

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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NEW FRAMEWORK FOR PEACE

Among the items which the ten foreign ministers of the European Community will have to consider at their meeting in Luxembourg today and tomorrow are the American request that some European countries should provide troops for the proposed peace-keeping force in Sinai and the precise terms of the mission which Lord Carrington, as chairman of the Council of Ministers, will undertake to Saudi Arabia next week.

In the minds of most ministers the mission to Saudi Arabia is likely to seem the more important question of the two. The composition of the Sinai peacekeeping force is merely a detail in a process which has already been agreed — the peace between Egypt and Israel. The mission to Saudi Arabia is a chance to move further forward in a process which is still far from agreed, but to which the Ten hope to be able to make a contribution: the achievement of an overall settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict.

In theory both these processes are covered by the Camp David accords of September 1978, which fall into two parts, one being entitled "the framework for peace in the Middle East" and the other "a framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt". The latter has been implemented successfully so far, and should be complete next April with the evacuation by Israel of the remaining occupied territory in Sinai. The only hitch is that the United Nations as such is not prepared to provide the peace-keeping force required by the peace treaty, so the Americans are trying to assemble an *ad hoc* force from friendly countries.

By contrast, the framework for peace in the Middle East, the essence of which was a transitional five-year period of "full autonomy" for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, pending a final "resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects", remains unimplemented.

Although the talks on Palestinian autonomy were resumed last week in Tel Aviv no one seems any longer to expect that they can produce an agreement, or that if they did, any representative Palestinians could be persuaded to accept it. The need for a new and more hopeful framework for peace in the Middle East is admitted by almost everyone.

The European heads of government, foreseeing this state of affairs, attempted to define the essential principles of such a framework in their Venice statement last year. Another attempt was made this August by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. His eight points have come to be known as "the Fahd peace plan". They are certainly not identical to the Venice statement, but they do not appear to be incompatible with it. Lord Carrington is right to feel that there is ground here worth exploring, especially if Mr Yasser Arafat's view, expressed in Tokyo last week, that the Fahd plan is "a very important platform for a solution of Middle East peace problems" can be developed into a firm Arab consensus on coexistence between Israel and a Palestinian state.

Israel, of course, is very far from accepting such a notion, but there are signs that the United States Administration may be moving closer to it (President Reagan's remarks as reported in *Al-Nahar* yesterday being only the latest), as American policy-makers become more aware of the acute and genuine concern felt about this aspect of their policy by their Saudi allies.

Prince Fahd, like most other Arabs, believes that Israel's attitude would change swiftly once she was no longer assured of "unlimited American support". But American leaders, who deal directly with Israel, know that they would neither have any hope of changing her attitude, nor themselves be able to justify any reduction in American support for her, until the willingness of Palestinians to coexist with Israel in a separate state is made clear and unequivocal.

European leaders know this too, and it is to convincing Prince Fahd (and if possible Mr Arafat) of this that Lord Carrington should devote his main efforts next week. If the Saudis have any objection to European participation in the Sinai peace-keeping force, they should be asked first to convince Europeans that their own peace plan is serious and realistic.

BOTH SIDES TO BLAME AT CANCUN

The Cancun summit was a disappointment. Twenty-two world leaders meeting over two days in a Mexican resort were scarcely likely to resolve so complex and wide-ranging an issue as the imbalance between North and South, and Lord Carrington was right to caution against high expectations before the summit opened. None the less, a start could and should have been made on tackling the urgent problems of food production, energy resources, world trading patterns and the financing of projects in the Third World. An opportunity has been missed.

The United States must shoulder much of the blame. By the end of the meeting, President Reagan was evidently on good terms with many of the Third World leaders present, and his genial manner had helped to erase the poor impression made by the American delegation at the opening of the summit. But the Americans did little at Cancun to dispel the prevailing view that they are fundamentally unsympathetic toward the policies proposed by the developing nations. Mr Reagan stuck to his contention — expressed at Philadelphia an the eve of the summit — that the solution to Third World difficulties lies in private enterprise and the market economy. Although some American statements appeared to moderate this stand, the Reagan approach remained essentially rigid, even on the well-founded proposal for a World Bank energy affiliate largely financed by OPEC.

The Third World countries themselves must be held partly responsible for the Cancun anti-climax, however. The thrust of their approach derives from a deeply-rooted desire to correct the present inequalities in the world economic system through far-reaching reform of financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF. It is not unreasonable for the developing nations to propose that their numbers and importance should be reflected in world economic bodies, or that they should have a say in the often stringent terms under which IMF loans are made. But it is a *fact of life that the World* Bank and the IMF dispose of funds supplied by the rich North — mainly the United States — and for a bank to be controlled by its creditors, as many Third World countries seem to wish, would be a novel principle in economic management. The drive for equality has had the effect of pushing some Third World countries towards the idea of unrealistic schemes for global solutions.

The long-delayed "global negotations" for which the Third World has been pressing could be useful if they set out to consider practical solutions to urgent problems such as food and energy, rather than vague and impractical visions of reform. It is encouraging that talks to this end are now to begin at the United Nations. The United States has clearly made a concession, since until now it has been suspicious of the United Nations, which is dominated by the 140 developing nations. The UN talks, however, are to be conducted on a "mutually agreed basis", in circumstances which offer "the prospect of meaningful progress", conditions which could be used to bury the talks without trace.

If a beginning is to be made on concrete negotations, it is therefore important for the Third World countries not only to take into account the realities of "Reaganomics", but also to formulate a common approach likely to promote rather than obstruct progress. At Cancun, the fourteen Third World countries represented were divided among themselves, and failed to reach agreement on the North-South "working committees" proposed by Mr Trudeau, a compromise which might otherwise have established a post-Cancun machinery for continuing the dialogue. Unless the Third World nations now find a common tongue — perhaps through the anachronistically-named "Group of 77" — they will lose whatever chance there now is of building on Mr Reagan's brief encounter with the representatives of the world's poor.

David Wood

No escape from the Tory dilemma

The controversy that rumbles on inside the Cabinet and the Conservative Party, especially at a time when Treasury ministers again demand cuts from big-spending departments, may be described romantically or crudely.

Romantically, you invoke the name Disraeli, make free use of such Uriah Heap phrases as "one nation" and "a compassionate society", and then go on to argue for state intervention and the outpouring of taxpayers' money to correct all the ills of society that might cost you your seat or lose your party the next general election.

Crudely, you say that politics is about winning and holding power, and that no government may expect a renewed mandate if it has allowed 3 million unemployed, persistently high interest rates, an excessive level of inflation, repeated cuts of familiar public services, and much else. You have antagonized all your friends. Therefore you change course, or if that phrase is indigestible at No 10, you change gear. At any rate, you throw away or alter policies you were elected on and any economic strategy that you have pursued and diligently defended for a long time.

Presto, the voters, who never know a hawk from a handsaw, fall in love with the government all over again, and no marginal seat is at risk.

Most post-war governments, at a well judged moment, have tried such electoral tactics. Historically, though, the tactics cannot be relied on to work. For voters mulishly suspect every carrot thay are offered, probably because they know their money bought it.

Nobody has any reason to doubt the prospectus on which Mrs Thatcher and the Conservatives were elected in 1979. Broadly, it was to stint the public purse, cut taxes on earnings, curb inflation and make sterling sound, push back the frontiers of creeping socialism, and let loose the creativeness of the nation to finance its own insatiable expectations of rising prosperity.

As is the way with party prospectuses, it has not turned out like that. Public spending has been pruned only to stimulate the plant into more vigorous growth. Higher indirect taxation has fed inflation. Nationalized lame ducks are still burdens to be carried on the profits of a shrunken private sector. Small businesses are in Carey Street. Owner occupiers are stretched on the rack of high mortgage interest. Manufacturing productivity and investment stay low. Unemployment soars and adds to public costs.

The scene is set, then, for the Conservative argument inside and far outside the Cabinet; change course; forget the 1979 prospectus; enter a free-market economy for general election votes, and thereby ensure the 10 years of uninterrupted power that Mrs Thatcher herself said would be necessary to consolidate her counter-revolution.

Here and there, in fact, we have seen the Government already intervening lavishly with taxpayers' money to temper the wind for shorn lambs in a time of deep trade recession. The rhetoric, not least of the Prime Minister, has nevertheless stayed unchanged. There are good reasons why.

After all, a Conservative government has been here before, within easy reach of memory. That is why Mr Heath lost the leadership in 1975. Some ministers and members of the 1922 Committee were unhappy with the nationalization of Rolls-Royce, although the decision was obviously inescapable. Doubts were then sown; Conservatives thought they were doing something to prove a socialist case. Then, as unemployment rose towards a mere million, the Heath government, as some Conservatives thought, printed money as freely as socialists; and before long there followed moves toward cooperatism and an incomes policy.

Mrs Thatcher openly, and Sir Keith Joseph in his private meditations, jibbed at what they saw; and eventually a majority of the 1922 Committee joined them and preferred Mrs Thatcher's view of the Conservative direction. Mr St John-Stevas, a little belatedly, proudly enlisted in her campaign, although he is now the busiest among her critics.

In short, Mrs Thatcher took her stand early against the collectivist and corporatist tendencies within her party, and she cannot now change course, gear, or strategy without destroying her credibility or without betraying what she profoundly believes to be the true national interest.

No more can the Cabinet or the Conservative Party. They will carry the responsibility for their years of power, and a radical change of course now, in the middle of this Parliament, would be a disastrous confession that they have inflicted needless misery on the country and that in the end they acknowledge that state control and collectivism, as advocated by Mr Tony Benn, will turn out to be inevitable. Moreover, only blatant Conservative U-turns could rescue Mr Michael Foot from his electoral difficulties.

Mrs Thatcher's critics have no genuine choice. They must now stand with her, or risk the party's electoral obliteration. In 1983 or 1984 the risks of a policy change will be greater than the risks of self-confident consistency. With the Steel-Jenkins Alliance waiting to strike, there is no escape from the Conservatives' mid-term electoral dilemma.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Assuming there is a case to answer

From Mr Z. Harazi

Sir, You report (October 23) the successful application by the Director of Public Prosecutions for leave to prefer a Bill of Indictment against 15 youths charged with offences connected with the death of Terence May. As you rightly comment in your leading article this gives cause for concern. As the senior partner of a firm instructed by one of the youths charged with murder, a charge which he vigorously denies, I share this concern.

Unfortunately it appears that you have to some extent been misinformed as to the committal proceedings which have now come to an unsatisfactory end. Your leading article suggests that the defendants chose this form of committal for trial. That is not so, the prosecution chose it. The prosecution also chose to withhold from the defence the statements, and indeed the very identities, of certain witnesses whose evidence must be supposed to be crucial to their case.

While I may not give an account of what happened in the committal proceedings, in view of the important principles which you rightly refer to in your leading article, it is right that I should indicate that it was and is the opinion of this firm and of counsel instructed by this firm that *submissions should have been* made on behalf of our client and he has now been deprived of the opportunity to make those submissions which, if successful, would have resulted in his being discharged.

Since it was the prosecution who chose to proceed in a way that would clearly lead to protracted committal proceedings, it can only be supposed that the decision to prefer a Bill of Indictment reflects their wish to have the appearance but their unwillingness to abide the reality of justice. Certainly, our client, having waited for an opportunity for the court to consider his discharge from the case, must feel a deep sense of injustice at having so serious a charge hanging over him, for many months to come.

The adage that "justice must be seen to be done" is rendered meaningless by circumventing proper procedures.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
Z. HARAZI,
71/73 Acre Lane,
SW2.
October 23.

Polytechnic admissions

From the Principal, Sheffield City Polytechnic

Sir, A powerful myth seems to be in the making that polytechnics are profiting from the discomfiture of the universities and that the birthright of the latter is about to be made off with, although not even for a mess of pottage. May I be permitted to give one or two relevant facts for this polytechnic and to make a general comment.

We are not rubbing our hands with glee over vast numbers of students who are coming to us because they are unable to get into universities. Well before the universities had digested the contents of the July University Grants Committee letter we had offered places to a record number of applicants (16 per cent up on last year and six applicants for each place; not surprising since this is nearly the peak year for 18-year-olds, although one quarter of our entrants are mature students). We shall get no extra money for extra students — only less.

It has always been a part of our responsibility to cater for fluctuating demand in higher education and that we have done with reasonable success, without commensurate resources. Presumably, some universities could have done what we have done and taken in more students within existing (and reducing) resources.

My general comment is this: compared with what could happen in the next year or two as a result of continuing economic recession and demographic changes, the 1981-82 position is one of relative stability. It behoves us in higher education to get down to solving some of the problems which face us, in terms of markets, productivity and structure (problems familiar to other sectors of the economy) rather than trying to prove that Nemesis has overtaken us. She will if we don't change or if the Government does not develop a longer term strategy for securing a vital provision for the future.

Yours faithfully,
G. TOLLEY, Principal,
Sheffield City Polytechnic,
Pond Street,
Sheffield.
October 20.

Short lets for students

From Mr David Pinto

Sir, The President of the NUS, Mr Aaronovitch (October 20), is confused. He complains that shortholds have flopped and the private rented market is shrinking and yet he wants rent levels limited artificially. The private rented sector will continue to shrink, shortholds or not, if rents are artificially held down whilst there is no control on the cost of labour and materials for producing and maintaining this much-needed "commodity".

I have never been able to understand why this simple economic fact is not stated unequivocally by all concerned with the privately rented residential sector of the market.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PINTO,
15 Dover Street,
Piccadilly, W1.
October 20.

Needs of Royal Navy in the icefields

From Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Irving and Sir Vivian Fuchs, FRS

Sir, It is with dismay that we have learnt that HMS Endurance, the Royal Navy's only vessel capable of working in ice, is to be disposed of. Recognizing that economies are necessary in all aspects of the nation's activities, it is also true that some economies which appear of minor importance today can have very serious implications for our long-term future. Any reduction of British interest in the present international activity in the Antarctic and the sub-Antarctic is one of these.

The 1961 Treaty, signed by 12 nations, brought political quietude to an area of increasing dispute. Since then the function of the Argentine, Chilean and British naval vessels has been chiefly concerned with assisting scientific studies and conservation, both at sea and on land.

Today the world-wide need for oil and food resources has brought pressure on the treaty powers to examine ways in which commercial exploitation in the Antarctic can be managed with international accord. It is significant that in recent years nine more nations have adhered to the Treaty, making 21 in all. It would be naive to believe that this increasing interest in so seemingly barren an area is due entirely to pure science and conservation.

What are the resources? First fish: the Russian fishing fleet has taken 240,000 tons of fish in one season around the British island of South Georgia alone. Then "krill": that swarming crustacean, the food of the once numerous whales, is a huge source of protein. The potential permissible annual take is estimated at between 50 and 100 million tons.

Yet it is probably oil which arouses the greatest interest. The most promising areas are within the Antarctic continental shelf in the Ross and the Weddell Seas, the latter lying in the South American sector. Accidental shows of gas have already occurred in bores for other purposes in the Ross Sea.

With all these increasing commercial interests in train, the present seems a most inappropriate moment for this country to show declining interest in the region by removing its only polar naval vessel. This is especially so since HMS Endurance has been occupied in charting these unknown waters since 1969, and much still remains to be done if the increased shipping required for economic exploitation is to sail these perilous seas in safety.

On a number of past occasions British Antarctic Survey ships have been damaged by unknown rocks, fortunately without loss. In 1980 the 6,000-ton RRS Bransfield was badly holed and nearly lost. It must also be said that HMS Endurance's helicopters provide a search-and-rescue facility which, on one occasion, recovered 13 men from a downed aircraft which could not have been reached in any other way.

We are not in a position to estimate the annual refit and running costs of HMS Endurance; it has been suggested that her withdrawal would save £3.5m to £4m per annum. This seems a remarkably high figure, since the British Antarctic Survey runs two ships (one nearly twice the size of HMS Endurance), besides two aircraft, five Antarctic stations, and a large headquarters in Britain on about £3.25m.

In view of the growing international interest in Antarctica *there would seem to be a case for* the Foreign and Commonwealth Office once more to exert pressure to retain HMS Endurance. Furthermore, it would seem highly desirable for the Government to consider what action they propose to take so as to participate in the future productivity of the Antarctic. Meanwhile, it would seem politic to retain HMS Endurance.

Yours truly,
E. G. G. IRVING,
Camer Green,
Meopham,
Kent.

V. E. FUCHS,
78 Barton Road,
Cambridge,
October 24.

Way ahead in Ulster

From Mr David Morrison

Sir, I agree with Dr Harrison (October 19) that the key to bring the IRA campaign to an end is to convince them that the political objective which they seek, the expulsion of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom, is an act which no government will ever contemplate. That, in essence, is the "political solution". But, while doubt remains on the issue, while politicans and press in Great Britain speculate idly about the possibility of somehow getting rid of Northern Ireland, the IRA will have good grounds for continuing their campaign in the hope that their political objective will be realised, and unnecessary deaths will continue to occur on both sides of the Irish Sea as a result.

It is up to the Government and the political parties, and the press, in Great Britain to achieve this "political solution". Political developments within Northern Ireland are irrelevant to its achievement since politicians there are obviously not in a position to convince the IRA that the province is not going to be expelled from the United Kingdom. That can only be done by the political parties, and the press, in Great Britain.

Political progress in Northern Ireland is also dependent on the actions of the political parties in Great Britain. Northern Ireland is currently excluded from national politics, since the natitonal political parties refuse to organize and contest seats there. (The SDP accepts members from Northern Ireland but it remains to be seen if they are serious about organizing and contesting seats there.) The inevitable result of this is that political parties are, generally speaking, based on one of the two communities, and they express and accentuate the fears and grievances of that community against the other: the local political division is thereby exacerbated and it is impossible for the two communities to come together politically on social and economic issues.

If Brixton or Toxteth, or any other area in Great Britain where community divisions exist, were excluded from national politics in the way that Northern Ireland has been excluded, is there any doubt that politics based on the different communities would become the norm there as is the case in Northern Ireland? If national parties withdrew from such an area, local political parties based on the different communities would inevitably emerge and *would dominate political life in* the area with incalculable harm to community relations.

If the Northern Ireland example was followed to the bitter end, it would then be said that the area must have a devolved system of government with power sharing and, when the contending political parties failed to agree to share power, they would be lectured by the Secretary of State for the area (an outsider, of course, since national parties have withdrawn) on their intransigence and blamed for the increased community tensions and economic deprivation in the area.

Nobody would suggest that such political arrangements would help the community problems of Brixton or Toxteth: so why are they regarded as ideal for Northern Ireland?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID MORRISON,
98 Lansdowne Road,
Belfast 15.

Inflation tax

From Mr D. J. Falvey

Sir, Professor Layard (October 14) says his inflation tax could not be passed on because there is no net burden on industry *as a whole*; the tax on those not observing the pay norm being exactly balanced by the remission of the National Insurance surcharge on those that do. This fallacy arises from treating the two classes as one homogeneous, integral group.

Subject to the market possibilities, those individual companies suffering the tax would certainly attempt to pass it on, and most would probably succeed, so the incidence of the tax would be shifted. For the Layard thesis to be maintained it would be necessary to show that those enjoying surcharge remissions would *lower* their prices. If they did this they would be passing on the reward for their virtue, which besides defeating the object of the proposal, is wildly improbable.

The alleged symmetry of the scheme is thus a delusion: the tax would, in the main, be passed on.

It would seem, therefore, that in considering the practicality of an incomes policy the SDP would be wise to jettison this particular variant.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
D. J. FALVEY,
Hampton Manor,
Evesham, Worcestershire.

Apartheid in India

From Mr Roy McComish

Sir, The Government of India's views on apartheid astonish me. I have just returned from the Uttar Pradesh flood disaster areas. There the caste system, every bit as inhuman a concept as apartheid, is flourishing. If you happen to be born a Brahmin (the highest caste) you have by right the good fortune to live at the highest point of your village; if you are a Harijan (Untouchable) your place is at the bottom. When the floods come the harijans are the first affected; time and time again. They say, "We lose everything except our caste — that we will always have".

Therefore upon what grounds does India have the right to censure cricketers of any country who happen to have played in South Africa? Its concern for human rights and dignity would be more acceptable if it put its own house in order first.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROY McCOMISH,
Headmaster,
Box Hill School,
Mickleham,
Dorking, Surrey.

Cooperative benefits

From Lord Young of Dartington

Sir, There is only one additional reason I would add to those you so well set out (your leader of October 21) for welcoming the National Freight Corporation in its new form as an employee cooperative and for congratulating Peter Thompson and his colleagues on their initiative. If private businesses and state enterprises were more often converted into cooperatives we should be on our way to building up a "third sector" of the economy less plagued than either of the other two sectors by conflict between two sides.

This has already happened to a much larger extent in France, Italy and Spain than it has in Britain and there is plenty of scope for learning from them. The new French Government is contemplating a "pre-emptive right" for employees to take over an ordinary private business when it fails.

Yours faithfully,
YOUNG OF DARTINGTON,
Chairman,
Mutual Aid Centre,
18 Victoria Park Square, E2.
October 21.

If music be the food of hate

From Dr Joseph H. H. Weiler

Sir, It is clearly wrong as you suggest (leading article, October 22) for a minority to break up performances of Wagner's works when others want to hear them. Equally clearly Mr Mehta and his musicians should have the right in the free society — which Israel is — to determine the musical programme of the Philharmonic Orchestra without official or semi official censorship.

It is a thin line between banning music and burning books, and yet we lovers of Wagner's music should not forget the important, even if difficult, virtue of refraining from vindicating a right if such self-denial is motivated by compassion and feeling.

To many of the Jewish survivors living in Israel the exclusion of Wagner's music from public performance has a symbolic importance. Should not the enormity of the holocaust compel us, on an issue of this kind, to accept the protests of the remaining victims even if these protests are irrational, intolerant and undemocratic?

It will be a different matter once this heroic generation, which has learnt to accept life after going through worse than death, passes away.

Yours etc.,
JOSEPH H. H. WEILER,
European University Institute,
Florence.
October 23.

Checks on prisons

From Mr David Chance

Sir, Messrs Coggan and Pooley (October 17) say that they know of no major prison where individual members of boards of visitors make unannounced spot checks on the segregated cells. I know of no prison where they do not.

Here at Blundeston Prison it is the weekly practice for a member to visit unannounced, and each occupied cell in the "block" would be a normal part of the visit. At a regional training conference of boards-of-visitors members which I attended recently the importance of visiting unannounced all parts of a prison was stressed by Home Office officials. All the members present confirmed that in their prison this was done.

It is a pity that Mr Blom-Cooper (October 21) makes use of Messrs Coggan and Pooley's letter to find further fault with boards of visitors, but he singles out the new independent association (Ambov) as "a most welcome development in penal affairs." To be fair he might have declared an interest in Mrs Blom-Cooper's role in the formation of Ambov. Having read the general statement of principles, members of the board of visitor's at Blundeston voted unanimously not to join Ambov.

With too many old and dilapidated buildings, and chronic overcrowding everywhere, board-of-visitors members have plenty of problems to face; but those whom I know are sincere in their determination to be independent watchdogs of the penal system.

Yours truly,
DAVID CHANCE
(member of the Board of Visitors,
Blundeston Prison,
Suffolk),
Broome House Farm,
Bungay, Suffolk.

A choice of epidemics

From Dr Magnus Pyke

Sir, Annabel Ferriman's article on the front page of Saturday's *Times* (October 17), with its headline about 100,000 heart deaths, aimed to make our flesh creep. Dr Keith Taylor, the newly appointed Director General of the Health Education Council whose words she quoted could justifiably call attention to an "epidemic" of heart disease causing 150,000 deaths a year. This was not so in 1900 when people mainly died from tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

The TB hospitals are now closed down as a testimonial to the successes of medical science. Yet the overall death rates remains unchanged, as it always will at 100 per cent. Happily, we can expect to die not of infectious diseases but, except for those of us killed on the roads, from heart disease or cancer. What Dr Taylor can usefully educate us to do is to die older.

Yours faithfully,
MAGNUS PYKE,
3 St Peter's Villas, W6.
October 17.

Rewards for novelists

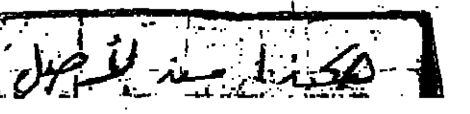
From Mr Anthony Burgess

Sir, Permit me, please, to rebuke Mr Hunter Davies for an impudent fiction perpetrated in his article on the Booker Prize (October 19). He says: "Burgess went into a sulk when he didn't win, not turning up at the dinner."

Since the winner of the award in the year he refers to (1980) was announced only at the dinner, he credits me with a prescience I do not possess. If I did not turn up at the dinner it was for a variety of reasons — fatigue after a transatlantic flight, the lack of a dinner jacket, a dislike of banquets, an accession of dyspepsia — but the sulks had nothing to do with it.

The only emotion I have ever felt — and indeed at this moment feel — in connexion with literary awards is rage, referred and patriotic, at the Nobel committee's refusal to notice that what Mr Davies calls "the poor old novel" is doing rather well in these islands. For a novelist like myself, who writes seriously for money, the Booker handout is a highly negligible nugacity.

Yours very truly,
ANTHONY BURGESS,
Hotell Diplomat
Strandvägen 7c, Stockholm.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 24: By command of The Queen, the Earl of Avon (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport London this morning upon the departure of Princess Chichibu of Japan and bade farewell to Her Imperial Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.
October 25: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Marchioness of Abergavenny, the Hon. Mary Morrison, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Mr William Heseltine, Mr Warwick Hutchings, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, R.N., Air Commodore Sir Archie Winskill, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Lord Rupert Nevill, arrived at Heathrow Airport London this evening in a Royal Australian Air Force Boeing 707 aircraft from Sri Lanka.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 24: The Duke of Kent arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening in a Royal Air Force VC10.

Mr Collin Cowe regrets that he was prevented from attending the memorial service for Dr J. H. E. Griffiths yesterday.

The President of France is 65 today.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon R. McGregor and Mrs M. Johnson
The engagement is announced between Ross McGregor, lately of London, and Ann Johnson, widow of Matthew Johnson, of Edinburgh.

Mr H. G. Watson and Miss H. A. Preston
The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Dr and Mrs D. C. Watson, of Liverpool, and Harriet, daughter of Mr M. P. Preston, of Blackheath, and Mrs A. M. Sullivan, of Hampstead.

Mr J. U. V. Edwardes and Mrs F. A. S. Boydell
The engagement is announced between John Edwardes, of Charterhouse, Godalming, and Jane, widow of Tony Boydell, of Wimbledon.

Mr O. Le R. D. Hoeg and Miss J. W. Barker
The forthcoming marriage is announced between Olaf, son of Mr and Mrs O. Hoeg, of Newnham, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, and Juliet, youngest daughter of Mr J. H. Barker, of Knutsford, Cheshire.

Marriages

Mr J. A. S. Clark and Mrs M. Cheeseman
The marriage took place on October 24, 1981 in Manama, Bahrain, between Mr James Adrian Stuart Clark and Mrs Moira Cheeseman (née Neill).

Mr J. R. B. Phillimore and Miss V. A. Crookshank
The marriage took place on October 24th, 1981 at Farm Street Church, W1, between Mr Roger Phillimore and Miss Virginia Crookshank.

Mr G. O. Lubbock and Miss F. C. Harris
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Congregational Church, Topsfield, Massachusetts, United States between Mr Geoffrey Orr Lubbock, eldest son of Mr and the Hon. Mrs David Miles Lubbock, of Brechin, Angus, Scotland and Miss Fiona Constance Harris youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Homer E. Harris, of Massachusetts. The Rev. Leonard Kohlhofer and the Rev. Kurt Phillipi officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alexander and Rachel Demeter, Diana and Katie Gooch, Mrs E. K. E. Demeter, Miss Sheila Harris, Miss Pamela Blanchard, Miss Joy Sargent and Miss Patricia Kinkade. Mr. Kenneth Lubbock was best man.
A reception was held at the Essex County Club Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts, and the honeymoon will be spent in Southern Africa.

The Hon Roderick James and Miss R. S. Benians
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, Headley, Hampshire, between the Hon Roderick James, only son of Lord Saint Brides and of the late Lady James, and stepson of Lady Saint Brides, of Cap Saint-Pierre, Var, France, and Miss Harriet Benians, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs John Benians, of Waterfield, Headley, Hampshire. The Rev Derek Head officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory lace and she carried a spray of freesias and stephanotis. Timothy Loffler, Miss Katharine Syfret and Miss Claire Benians attended her. Mr Nicholas Denton was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in India.

Mr N. A. Twiston-Davies and the Hon Sara Hamilton-Russell
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Laurence's, Ludlow, Shropshire, between Mr Nigel Twiston-Davies, second son of Mr and Mrs W. A. Twiston-Davies, of The Mynde, Much Dewchurch, Hereford, and the Hon Sara Hamilton-Russell, second daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, of Burwarton House, Bridgnorth, Shropshire. The Rev Allan Shaw officiated, assisted by Prebendary W. Morrison. The Bishop of Hereford pronounced the blessing.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore her mother's wedding gown of white brocade and Brussels lace. Her tulle headdress was held in place by a diamond tiara. Richard Banks, Charlotte and Lucinda Stucley, Miss Anna Coldwell and the Hon Lucy Hamilton-Russell attended her. Mr Paul Webber was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Brazil.

Christening

The infant son of Dr and Mrs Timothy Cutler was christened Edward James by the Rev G. F. Rickard, grandfather, at Christ Church, Chelsea, on Saturday, October 24. The godparents are Mr Michael Prideaux, Mr Ian Beith and Mrs Richard Hayward.

25 years ago

Russian volte face

Warsaw, Oct 23.—Mr Khrushchev this afternoon telephoned Mr Gomulka, according to reliable Polish sources, and informed him that after reading his speech he was, apart from a few minor reservations, in agreement with his policy. This volte face on the part of the Russians has immediately reduced the tension in their relations with Poland. It is understood that Mr Gomulka and Mr Cyrankiewicz have agreed to visit Moscow. It is also understood that president and ... all Russian troop movements have been stopped.

Memorial service

Dr J. H. E. Griffiths
A memorial service for Dr James Howard Eagle Griffiths took place in the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, yesterday. The Rev B. J. Findlay, Dean of Divinity, officiated and read the lesson and an address was given by Dr Dirk ter Haar. Oxford University was represented by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr G. J. Warnock, Principal of Hertford College and the Proctors, Magdalen College, by the vice-president and fellows and Magdalen College School by the master.

Freight carriers see eye to eye with the Pope

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The connexion between the Pope and the National Freight Corporation is more obvious than it looks. The new participatory structure of the NFC, revealed in detail last week, is an almost exact fulfilment of the encyclical Pope John Paul II wrote from his hospital bed, *Laborem Exercens*, which was published last month.

In a densely argued treatise on the humanisation of work, the Pope's most striking aphorism is that a worker should be able to feel, in a sense, that "he works for himself". The absence of that feeling, either because he works for a capitalistic enterprise devoted to making a profit for the owners of the capital or a soulless corporation owned by society in the largest and vaguest sense, leads to the alienation of the human being, the worker, from the commodity he sells, his work. He becomes a drop in an ocean called "labour"; and labour relations cease to be human relations, being stripped of any human dimension.

The Freight Corporation's experiment in self-ownership was announced amid abundant evidence that the workers concerned, by and large, had arrived at the same conclusion. The very expression "working for ourselves" was repeated many times in the course of all the reactions reported by the press.

The Pope's argument in his encyclical is even more significant for its reasons than for its conclusions, for his purpose is not to make novel comments on contemporary industrial relations, but to apply certain fundamental beliefs about human nature to a range of particular circumstances.

The closeness of his reasoning indicates a care to be listened to not so much because of the prestige of his office but because he wishes his logic to stand on its own feet. For the same reason, presumably, both his starting point and the ideas he develops from it, are as valid for a non-Catholic as for a Catholic, and for a human agnostic as for a Christian.

This summer's report from the Industrial Committee of the Board for Social Responsibility of the Church of England states categorically that "industrial relations ... deserve proper analysis by the churches, unless the latter are to become conformed to general public opinion and cease to operate in the way diagnosed in the 1940s as essential for the survival of freedom and democratic society itself" (a timely indirect compliment to William Temple).

The report, and a set of related resolutions, will be debated at November's meeting of the General Synod, according to the agenda published on Friday. Both, while observing a very English non-ideological view of industrial relations, express a sympathy for workers and for trades unions that is undeniably to the left of, say, the average tone of newspaper editorials on the subject. The report talks of a necessary "quantum leap," without saying what it may consist of, if society is to transcend the conflicts of interest that seem to be innate in the industrial relations arena.

The encyclical and the Anglican report make a powerful, if totally coincidental combination. The encyclical points to explanations, and hence to remedies, of disturbing trends in industrial relations which the report wrings its hands over, without saying, apart from recalling obvious truths, what to do about them.

"We need a new form of society which will provide greater encouragement for the sense of fraternity," it states. In many more words, but on a far wider canvas, the Pope replies, in effect, that fraternity, "solidarity," exists between human beings, not units of labour. If workers are made units of labour, by the context in which they work, there will be the conflicts of dehumanised interest which sometimes scar the industrial relations landscape, including in the British case, conflicts between organized labour and the public.

It is clear that the Pope is urging on moral grounds, that people should be treated "as human beings"; and if they are treated as such, they will behave like human beings, not like animals or inanimate units of labour. Solidarity is not the natural condition of units of labour.

And a perverted sense of this instinct to behave as a human being appears in the course of strike action, the Anglican report notes, indicating how seriously neglected it is in "normal" times.

"Without a lot more 'sharing-out' of power by those who already possess it, there can be little real 'sharing-in' by those who feel most 'used'. Tales abound of the excitement an industrial dispute holds for those on strike, exciting because of a greatly enhanced feeling that they count and that they are truly involved for once in the making of decisions about the institution which shapes their lives".

This "excitement of fraternity," present in industrial disputes, and normally absent in everyday work, is vivid proof that the Pope is right in his diagnosis. The National Freight Corporation experiment has already begun to offer evidence that he is right about the cure. The Anglican report, meanwhile, offers no support for cosmetic changes to industrial relations, such as new laws to reign in the unions. One of the resolutions for the General Synod says as much.

Winters of Discontent (Church Information Office, Church House, Westminster, SW1; £1.75).

Laborem Exercens (Catholic Truth Society, 38 Eccleston Square, London, SW1; £1).

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:

Today: Receives party of blind and partially sighted students from the Whittington Physio School engaged in a sponsored ride for the blind, Mansion House, 3.30; Receives parliamentary delegation from the Sudan and the Sudanese Ambassador, Mansion House, 4.

Tomorrow: Attends freedom of the City ceremonies for Sir Frederick Ashton and Admiral Sir James Eberle, Guildhall, 12.

Wednesday: Visits East Coast Sail Trust's training sailing barge, Thalatta, Tower Pier, 3.15.

Thursday: Receives team of Thorn Domestic Appliances (Electrical) sponsoring 1,000-mile charity push in aid of the International Year of Disabled People, Mansion House, 11.15.

Friday: Attends unveiling of Cardinal Newman memorial plaque, Stock Exchange, 11.30.

Applications for Silk

Applicants for Silk who wish their names to be considered for the next list of recommendations, and those who wish to renew their applications, should apply to the Permanent Secretary, Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords, London, SW1A 0PW, for a form of application and should enclose a self-addressed envelope. The form should be returned to the Lord Chancellor's Office by Monday, December 14, 1981.

George Crane

Owners and Schnausers getting to know one another at the Midland County Dog Show in Stafford yesterday.

Walkabouts for the royal couple

The royal honeymoon ended officially last night when the Prince and Princess of Wales returned to London from Scotland. The Prince of Wales will return separately today, and the couple will begin preparing for a three-day tour of Wales which begins tomorrow.

It will be the first time they have appeared together in public since they married at St Paul's Cathedral on July 29. Before the wedding the Princess said that one of her first priorities would be to get to know the Principality and its people.

The tour includes many hundreds of miles by car, seven walk abouts and many opportunities for informal meetings. Tomorrow the couple will see the people of Rhyl, Llandudno, Bangor and Plas Newydd. They will also visit Caernarfon and its castle where the Prince of Wales's investiture took place in 1969.

During the second day they will go to the south-west tip of the Principality for a service at St David's Cathedral, which celebrates its 800th anniversary this year, then on to Haverfordwest, Carmarthen, Llandeilo and Swansea.

On the final day the royal couple go to Builth Wells, Brecon, Llwynypia Hospital, Pontypridd, Newport and Cardiff, where the Princess will receive the freedom of the city.

Throughout the tour the Prince and Princess will stay on the royal train at night.

SALE OF TRIBAL SCULPTURE

By Geraldine Norman

Tribal sculptures from the north-west coast of America secured the highest prices in Sotheby's New York sale of American Indian art on Friday.

A Tlingit carved and painted wooden clan hat in the form of a crouching frog sold for $60,000 or £32,786, to an unnamed museum; a New York dealer paid the same price for a Kwakiutl carved wood dancer's mask, intended for the portrayal of a particularly revolting character called Noohlmahl. The sale totalled £552,281, with 16 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's three-session sale of Americana made £275,442, with 11 per cent unsold. The session devoted to Chinese export porcelain (classed as Americana in the United States because of its popularity with early settlers) saw an especially buoyant market; an "Orange Fitzhugh" pattern armorial footed bowl of around 1810 made $4,600 (estimate 1,000 to 1,500 dollars), or £2,513.

Birthdays today

Mr John Arden, the playwright, who is 51.

Sir Andrew Carnwath, 72; Sir Joseph Cleary, 79; Lord Derwent, 80; Mr R. J. Edwards, 56; Professor D. L. Hughes, 69; Sir Clifford Inniss, 71; Air Marshal Sir Douglas Jackman, 79; Lord Jacobson, 73; Sir Donald MacDougall, 69; Mr John Masters, 67; Lord Molloy, 63; Viscount Muirshiel, CH, 76; Lord Scanlon, 68; Miss Joyce Smith, 44; Lord Wylie, QC, 58.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for November have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

1 The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend an English Heritage concert at Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire.

2 The Duke of Edinburgh, trustee, will attend a meeting of the council of St George's House, Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme trustees' meeting at Buckingham Palace.

3 The Queen will hold an investiture.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme trustees' meeting at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales, president, will attend the chairman's meeting of the Friends of Covent Garden at Stamford House.

The Prince of Wales, president, Mary Rose Trust, will attend a meeting of the court of the Mary Rose at Goldsmiths' Hall.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, London Federation of Boys' Clubs, will attend a fund raising performance of *One Mo Time* at the Cambridge Theatre.

4 The Queen will open Parliament. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present.

The Queen will attend the founder's day festival to celebrate the centenary of the Church of England Children's Society at the Albert Hall.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will dine with the Australian High Commissioner.

Princess Anne, patron, will give a reception for members of the Riding for the Disabled Association at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, Berkely Square Ball, will attend a reception for the organizers and sponsors of the ball at St James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will open the Splendours of Gonzaga exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

5 The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the National Playing Fields Association, will present the president's certificates at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh will present gold badge awards, on behalf of the Recreation Managers' Association of Great Britain, at Buckingham Palace.

Moreover.. .Miles Kington

The new book on preferred English usage by Robert Burchfield, Master of the Queen's English, is very much angled towards the way people speak on BBC radio; any book that encompasses both Tony Blackburn and *Critics Forum* has a lot going for it, to quote just one of the meaningless phrases which I hope is in the book.

What is *not* in the book, and I intend to put that right immediately, is a supplement of phrases which are used only on radio and can never in any circumstances be used in every day conversation.

"We seem to have lost Brian in New York".

"Kettner was born in Bohemia in 1843".

"If you missed that programme on Friday, you can miss it again on Tuesday."

"And now the main points of the weather forecast again".

"You probably spotted that that record was playing at the wrong speed".

"I am afraid we still haven't found Brian in New York".

"Kettner showed a precocious musical talent at an early age".

"That repeat was first heard in 1971".

"The part of the invited audience was played by the BBC Repertory Company".

"If you missed the programme again on Tuesday, it is printed in *The Listener* on sale today".

"In the second song the singer compares her sweetheart to the Black Forest and asks him to shave more often".

"In 1866 Kettner attempted to commit suicide, an experience which stood him in good stead with his Third Symphony, The Tragic".

"It tells the story of Brian, a young man in New York, and his feelings of despair at being totally cut off from his friends in Europe".

"In 1873 Kettner went deaf, which enabled him to write his piano trio for three pianos".

"If you missed last week's *Listener*, it is now on sale at all good secondhand magazine shops".

"During the interval, Hans Keller will be telling us what vegetables to buy at the weekend".

"The part of Brian in New York was played by a recording of intergalactic radio interference".

"Kettner successfully committed suicide in 1880, an experience which directly inspired his Unfinished Symphony".

"The passing of Lord Reith left a large gap, so here is a recording of a Chopin nocturne".

Appointments in the Forces

ROYAL NAVY
CAPTAINS: A B Richardson to be Naval Attache Moscow, dtbr: N R Jones to RVDS, January 6, 1983; J Marsh to staff of CINCFLEET, Jan 29, 1982.
COMMANDERS: K W Darby to duty with COMNAVSOUTH, Nov 13; J. R Codner to be CO PRESIDENT and NLO London, Mar 2, 1982; C W Crichton to staff of SACLANTREPEUR, Jan 5, 1982.
SURGEON COMMANDER: E P Dewar to RNH Plymouth, Jan 12.
RETIREMENTS:
CAPTAINS: I S MacGillivray, Jan 7, 1982; S C P Harwood, Dec 19.
COMMANDER: P E Crooks, Dec 12.
SURGEON COMMANDER (D): M Holmes, Dec 9.
ARMY
BRIGADIER: J A Turner to RAOC Trg Centre as Comd, Oct 14.
COLONELS: D A G Edelston to MOD as Col GS, Oct 30; P M Underhill to D of Sup Man as Col Tech Eqpts Div, Oct 9.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: S M Cooper QARANC to DOK Catterick as Dep Matron, Oct 26; J E Le Quesne REME to Staff Coll Camberley as GSO1, Oct 27; A Murdoch 51 HIGHLAND (V) to 1/51 HIGHLAND (V) as CO, Nov 1; T G R J Old RCT to MOD as GSO1, Oct 30; K W Steel REME to RAAT Nigeria as GSO1, Oct 26; P Valder R SIGNALS to School of Sigs as GSO1, Oct 30; C J A Walker 17/21L to LSP Dubai as GSO1, Nov 1.
RETIREMENTS
BRIGADIER: R W Thornton, Nov 1.
COLONELS: A J Nownham, Oct 28; C E Welch, Nov 1.
ROYAL AIR FORCE
WING COMMANDERS: T R Hilton to HQ IBERLANT as SO Pol/Plans, Oct 29; S A Jones to RAF Church Fenton as OC Admin Wg, Oct 26; R E R Neves to RAF PMC as P MAN 4, Oct 26; D J Malpass to RAF Innsworth as Sqn Cdr, Oct 26; G. R T Morgan to RAF Rheindahlen as Air Eng 3, Oct 26; J M H Sabbon to RAF Bruggen as OC 431 MU, Oct 26; D Watson to MOD as Sigs 42 (Air), Oct 26; C R Bates to HQSTC as E E Comms Ops, Nov 3; F W Pike to HQSTC as ME(MXW), Nov 2.

Service dinners

RE(PCS)
The annual reunion dinner for officers of the Royal Engineers Postal and Courier Services was held on Saturday at Simpsons-in-the-Strand. Brigadier D. J. London presided. Principal guests included General Sir Richard Worsley, Quarter Master General, Mr G. H. G. Tilling, Chairman of the Scottish Postal Board, and Mr C. E. Beauchamp, Managing Director of Posts.

51st (Highland) Division
The 51st (Highland) Division Dinner Club held a reunion dinner at Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire, on Saturday. The toast of the Im... was in the chair. Members present included Lieutenant-General Sir Derek Lang, Brigadier J. A. Oliver and Brigadier L. M. Campbell, VC.

RNR, South Wales Division
Officers of HMS Cambria held their annual Trafalgar dinner on Saturday. The toast of the Immortal Memory was proposed by Rear-Admiral D. J. Hallifax, Chief of Staff to C-in-C. Fleet, Commander A. G. S. Blackwood presided.

43rd Gurkha Lorried Brigade
The annual dinner of the 43rd Gurkha Lorried Brigade was held at the Royal Automobile Club on Saturday. Brigadier A. R. Barker, president, presided and Major-General R. W. L. McAlister, Colonel the 10th PMO Gurkha Rifles, was the principal guest.

Progress of legislation

Commons: Oct 19: Companies (No 2) Bill considered on report and adjourned. Oct 20: Companies (No 2) Bill completed the report stage and read the third time. Oct 21: Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Bill and Education (Scotland) Bill, Lords amendments agreed to. Oct 22: Education Bill, Lords amendments agreed to. Oct 23: The following consolidation Bills all read a second time: Betting and Gaming Duties, Acquisition of Land, and New Towns. The following consolidation Bills all passed the remaining stages: Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations), Trustee Savings Banks, and Broadcasting.

Lords: Oct 19: Education Bill read the third time and passed. Wildlife and Countryside Bill, consideration of Commons amendments concluded. Oct 20: British Transport Docks Bill and London Transport (No 2) Bill read the third time and passed. British Nationality Bill read the third time and passed after amendment had been rejected by 149 votes to 72. Oct 21: No legislation. Oct 22: Laboratory Animals Protection Bill read the third time and passed.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Debate on BBC external services. Opposition motion on BBC external services. Debate on Liberal motion on need for investment in British Rail. Motion on Protected Shorthold Tenancies (Rent Registration) Order.

Tomorrow (2.30): British Nationality Bill, Lords amendments. Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Act (Postponement of Repeal) Order and National Dock Labour Board (Increase of Loans Limit) Order.

Wednesday (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion of no confidence in the economic policies of the Government.

Thursday (2.30): Wildlife and Countryside Bill, Lords amendments. Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order and motion on EEC document on Commission report on the mandate. Friday (9.30): Prorogation.

Lords. Tomorrow (2.30): Companies (No 2) Bill, Commons amendments.

Wednesday (2.30): Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Act (Postponement of Repeal) Order. Any Commons amendments to Bills. Debate on Salmon fishing industry.

Thursday (3): British Nationality Bill and Wildlife and Countryside Bill, any Commons amendments. Protected Shorthold Tenancies (Rent Registration) Order.

Friday (9.30): Prorogation.

Select committees. Tomorrow. EEC subcommittee G (Environment). Films shown by Glass Manufacturers Federation about statutory deposit system for bottles in Michigan and about the bottle bank scheme (10). Evidence on draft directive on containers of liquids for human consumption from Ad Hoc Group on Beverage Containers (10 45).

Wednesday. EEC subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Oral evidence on the standardization of the system of paying family benefits. (11).

Latest wills

Sir Claud Humphrey Meredith Waldock, QC, of Oxford, president of the International Court of Justice at The Hague since 1979, who presided over the United States case against Iran that resulted in an order in May last year to free the American hostages, left estate valued at £252,707 net.

Lawton, Mr George Thomas, of Grendon Warwickshire .. £450 912

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR W.E.H. STANNER

Pioneer work on behalf of the Australian Aboriginals

Professor W. E. H. Stanner, CMG, who was Professor of Anthropology and Sociology at the Australian National University, from 1964 to 1970, died in Canberra on October 8 after a long illness, at the age of 75. He was a distinguished anthropologist and one of the first to appreciate the culture of Aboriginal Australians. Because of his pioneering work and his commitment to the Aboriginal people, Australians generally have started to understand and appreciate that culture, which is beginning to have a profound political effect.

However, because he decided to give so much time to advising others, he was unable to complete the writing of a lifetime's field work. He regretted this very much, because he was always a great scholar. On the day of his death he was working in the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, Which he was instrumental in founding. In 1961 he convened and chaired the conference which established it. Five years later, he advocated the building of a Gallery of Southern Man, which became a Gallery of Aboriginal Australia within the proposed Museum of Australia, in Canberra.

Stanner was born in Sydney on November 24, 1905, and educated at Parramatta High School and the Universities of Sydney and London. He graduated in anthropology and economics while working as a reporter on Sydney newspapers. He made his first trip into tribal country in the Northern Territory in 1932, when he worked along the Daly River and around Tennant Creek.

In 1937, on November 25, *The Times* published an article by Stanner (who was described as "an Australian correspondent"), which started with these words: "Some 1,800 members of the dying race of Australian 'blackfellows' recently sent a petition to the King asking his Majesty to save them from extinction and to empower one of their own people or a sympathetic white to represent them in the Federal Parliament. They are not speaking for themselves alone." On the same day *The Times* published a major leading article on the subject.

Stanner's political activity on behalf of Aboriginal Australians started very early. From 1967 to 1977 he was a member of the small but influential Council for Aboriginal Affairs, which advised a succession of Prime Ministers, from Harold Holt to Mr Fraser. His Australian Broadcasting Commission Boyer lectures, *After the Dreaming*, reached and touched many Australians, because he wrote and spoke beautifully.

In 1979 he published *White Man Got No Dreaming*, a collection of his best writing. He was a special adviser to the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs, 1974-75, and he was a consultant to the Land Commissioner in the Northern Territory, Mr Justice Toohey, 1977-79, when many recommendations for Aboriginal land ownership were made.

Stanner never qualified the rigour of his intellectual honesty, but he was a compassionate man who fought quietly for justice from his countrymen for Aboriginal Australians, long before the issue became a popular one. In 1979 he was a founder-member of the Aboriginal Treaty Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr H. C. Coombs.

In 1938 Stanner obtained a doctorate at the London School of Economics and then did research work among the tribes of Kenya. He was in the Australian Imperial Force from 1942, at first in command of a special observer force in the Northern Territory, which included Aborigines, and later in Europe and North Borneo. After the war he studied reconstruction problems in Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Western Samoa. In 1947 he became foundation director of the Makerere Institute of Social and Economic Research in Uganda. He was Australian Commisioner on the South Pacific Commission, 1953-55.

He was made Emeritus Professor and Hon Fellow of the Australian National University in 1971 and was appointed CMG in 1972.

He married in 1962 Patricia Williams, who survives him. There are two sons.

MR EDWARD GARRISON

J. C. writes:

Mr Edward B. Garrison, who died on October 16 at the age of 81 made important contributions to the study of medieval Italian painting.

Born in Chicago on August 2, 1900, he came late to art history, after a business career. He obtained an M.A. at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York, in 1945 and worked for Richard Offner on vol. V of his *Corpus of Florentine Painting*, between 1943 and 1945. After the war he went to Italy, travelling extensively to collect the material for his comprehensive *Illustrated Index of Italian Romanesque Panel Painting* (1949). His interests then widened to include manuscript illumination which was the principal concern of his series of *Studies in the History of Medieval Italian Painting* (1953-62).

He continued to produce articles, often on previously unpublished works, up to the time of his death. His major achievement was the mapping out of chronology and schools of painting in Italy before c1300, both in his published work and in the fine and painstakingly organized photographic archive he assembled. His pioneering work defined a new area of art-historical study. He did not, however, have any pupils. He preferred to describe himself as an independent researcher.

In 1962 his unique collection of photographs and research material was incorporated into the Courtauld Institute of Art and as honorary curator of the collection he supervised its continuing expansion. In recognition of his scholarship and services to the Institute he was made an honorary fellow of the Courtauld in 1979.

VISCOUNT HOOD

Lord Aberdare writes:

May I add a few sentences to your admirable obituary of Viscount Hood to put on record his valuable contribution to the House of Lords as chairman of the Works of Art Committee from its inception in 1971 until last year? He, more than anyone else, was the inspiration behind the restoration of the historic interior of the House, which has taken place over the last few years.

Early on it was discovered that there existed no proper catalogue of the art and artefacts, much of which dated from the building and furnishing of the New Palace from the 1840s onwards.

Under his chairmanship a start was made and he established a fruitful relationship with the Victoria and Albert Musuem. The result was *Furniture in the House of Lords* published in 1974. A harmonious partnership with his opposite number in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Cooke as he now is, resulted in the discovery and purchase of many notable additions to the palace collections.

As a result a new interest has been stimulated in this most historic and well-known, but often least appreciated, of our great national buildings. The palace is now in better hands than at any time since Barry and Pugin created it more than a century ago.

One of Hood's last achievements as chairman of the Works of Art Committee was the commissioning of the booklet *Works of Art in the House of Lords*, which was published in 1980.

Not only was his depth of knowledge and good taste greatly admired, but his modesty and kindness earned the affection of all those with whom he worked.

MR JOHN HAYES

Mr John Hayes, who was United States Ambassador to Switzerland from 1966 to 1969 and was chairman of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty from 1976, died in Florida on October 14. He was 71.

Hayes was the European theatre commander of the American Forces Network during the Second World War, serving on the staff of General Dwight Eisenhower. He left the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Brigadier Cecil Bernard Simpson Morley, CBE, who died on October 21 at the age of 82, served in both world wars and gave many years of his life to public service. He had been an alderman of Leicester City Council and chairman of Leicester and District Employment Committee and was a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He had been chairman of Bernard Morley and Company, Ltd and was a past Master of the Framework Knitters' Company.

Mr. Herbert Franklin Carpenter, CBE, who died on October 13 at the age of 90, was a former secretary of the British Electricity Authority and from 1953 to 1960 chairman of the Cyprus Electricity Authority.

Mr Robert Dewhirst, who has died at the age of 59, was Mayor of Blackpool in 1979. He had been chairman since its foundation of the Association of District Councils' tourism committee.

Brigadier Thomas Ifan Lloyd, CBE, DSO, MC, who died on October 6 at the age of 78, was Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, War Office, 1955-57. He was founder of the Railway Conversion League.

Mr Robert Antony Clinton-Thomas, CBE, died on October 6 at the age of 68. Originally in the Indian Civil Service, he later transferred to the Foreign Service and held various posts in Tripoli, Addis Ababa, Cyprus and Aden. He was Counsellor in the Oslo Embassy from 1962 to 1965 and Consul-General in Antwerp from 1970 to 1973.

How the taxman could boost firms, page 13

Business News

THE TIMES Monday October 26 1981

Putting workers on the board, page 12

Treasury resigned to fewer spending cuts

By Frances Williams

The Treasury is now prepared to settle for clawing back only half the £7,000m potential overrun on public spending plans next year. This would leave spending some £3,000m to £4,000m above the level originally budgeted for 1982-83.

But a rise in taxes to pay for the extra is not yet on the cards, provided the Treasury can get the cuts it wants. The Government is also expecting higher revenues next year.

The Cabinet is due to discuss public spending again on Thursday. Although ministers do not expect to reach decisions on specific cuts, failure for a second time to agree even on the broad objectives outlined by the Treasury would leave the Government's economic strategy in considerable disarray.

The Cabinet debate last Tuesday revealed that most ministers were opposed to big spending cuts.

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is having discussions with key spending ministers on where cuts might fall.

That these discussions are expected to be difficult is indicated by the setting up of an *ad-hoc committee* of senior ministers, chaired by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to adjudicate between spending ministers and the Treasury.

Proposed cuts in the real value of social security benefits are likely to prove especially sensitive. The Treasury is seeking to restrict the rise in unemployment and other short-term benefits next year to well below the inflation rate.

In addition, it may try to avoid compensating people for the fact that inflation this year is certain to be higher than the rate on which *this November's* increase in benefits is based.

The £3,000m to £4,000m of cuts now being demanded by the Treasury would leave total public spending in real terms roughly the same as this year.

Spending in 1982-83 was planned last spring to fall by nearly 2 per cent in real terms, costing about £110,000m in total. But bids by spending ministries have amounted to some £117,000m, hence the Treasury's initial pressure for £7,000m in cuts.

Now the Treasury says it will allow spending next year of around £113,000m to £114,000m. Once price rises are taken into account this is about the same in real terms as spending this year, now reckoned at between £106,000m and £107,000m (compared with the £104,000m budgeted for in the spring).

But this does not mean that no real cuts are planned. Some programmes will have to be cut to accommodate overruns in others.

These include extra spending on social security benefits because of higher than expected unemployment; extra interest payments on government debt because interest rates have risen; overspending by local authorities which cannot be slashed in time for next year; and commitments to spend more on special employment measures.

Programmes are now being squeezed by tight cash limits which were set assuming a lower inflation rate this year. Cuts in manpower or service levels made as a result will not be restored next year.

Provided the Chancellor gets the cuts he wants, he will not have to put up taxes as some have feared, to finance the extra public spending in 1982-83. Revenue projections are looking brighter now, enabling the Chancellor to stick to a borrowing target of about £9,000m in line with his medium-term financial strategy.

But the Chancellor will not have room to reduce taxes or to cut the much critized national insurance surcharge.

And if he does not get the cuts he wants he will be forced to relax his borrowing plans if he wishes to avoid increasing taxes. Tax *rises* would be deflationary, highly unpopular and would provoke stiff opposition within the Conservative Party.

Illingworth decision day for Mrs Mason

By Philip Robinson

The board of Illingworth Morris, the Yorkshire textile group, will attempt to vote out Mrs Pamela Mason, their chief shareholder, and her son Morgan, as directors, at a special meeting today.

Although Mrs Mason has contracted to sell the 46 per cent of Illingworth shares she controls, they are still legally *hers, and will be used by a* proxy to keep her and her son Morgan as directors.

Mrs Mason influences the shares as sole executrix of the estate of her father, Mr Isadore Ostrer, who founded the company with his brother Maurice.

At one stage, she intended to vote to remove Mr Donald Hanson as chairman and Mr Peter Hardy as joint chief executive. But during High Court actions against her by relatives and the executors of Maurice Ostrer's estate, she gave an undertaking in court not to use the shares for this purpose. She can use the stake to defend her own position, however.

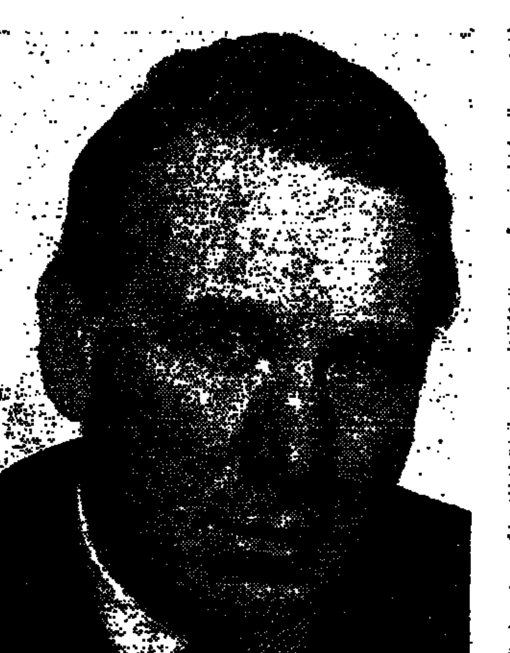
Illingworth's annual meeting and the two special shareholders' meetings were adjourned from October 1. A spokesman for Illingworth said: "There is no question of them being adjourned again. It will be all guns blazing this time."

Mrs Mason has agreed to sell her shares to Mr Alan Lewis, a Manchester businessman who runs a London-based quoted property company. He is buying through an Isle of Man company Abele Ltd, of which he is a director. He is also chairman *of the Anglo Manx Bank.*

Mr Lewis will buy the stake in two parcels. He will be beneficial owner of 19 per cent of the votes in January, paying £707,718 for a package of voting and non-voting shares. He has an option to buy the remaining 27 per cent of the votes before April for £327,908.

No price split is given between the voting and non-voting shares. The average price for all the shares under offer is around 11p. Illingworth's shares closed on Friday on the Stock Exchange at 20½p.

Mr Lewis's option on the 27 per cent voting stock is conditional on the withdrawal of a winding-up petition against Lothbury Investment Corporation, though which Mrs Mason exercises control of part of the shares.



Sir John King: committee chairman



Michael Grylls: set up group

Planning for cheaper investment

By Michael Prest

A proposal that repayment of interest and capital on long-term loans to industry should be net of corporation tax is among the recommendations on how to generate £300m for industry put forward by a committee established by Mr Michael Grylls, MP for North West Surrey.

The committee, with terms of reference "to examine the terms and conditions of bank lending in Britain, and its relationship to industry in general", also recommended that approved banks should be allowed to issue industrial investment bonds to depositors, that the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme should be extended, and that banks should restrict the increase in lending to borrowers other than industry to no more than 10 per cent on the previous year.

The other members of the group were Sir John King, chairman; Mr Bill Poeton, president of the Union of Independent Companies; Mr Barry Baldwin, partner in Price Waterhouse and Mr George Edwards, banking economist. Mr Grylls is chairman of the Conservative parliamentary backbench industry committee.

Within the context of the beliefs that government should cut expenditure to avoid crowding out and that, on the whole, British industry does not enjoy as beneficial support from banks as its main foreign competitors, the committee advanced proposals designed to provide more and cheaper investment.

Medium to long term funds, defined as not less than five years, should be repayable net of corporation tax by agreement with the Treasury which would oversee the scheme and approve borrowers and lenders.

Companies borrowing under such schemes would have a capital repayment holiday for three years, but interest earned from the investment of funds received under the scheme would be subject to corporation tax. Financial Editor, page 13

Esso plant hope for Ellesmere Port

By Our Industrial Staff

Esso has applied for outline planning permission to build a £40m fully automated lubricants plant at Ellesmere Port after an exhaustive study on the suitability of the site.

A spokesman for Esso confirmed last night that planning permission was being sought from the Ellesmere Port local authority but added that several other sites in Britain were still under consideration.

In August this year, BP pulled out of the Isle of Grain and Burmah decided to close its refining plant at Ellesmere Port.

It has been known for some time that Esso has been looking for a location to expand production of its blended lubricants division. At present it produces blended lubricants from two main plants at Manchester and Purfleet, Essex.

Trying to play down the importance of Ellesmere Port, a spokesman said it had been necessary for Esso to apply for planning permission before the local authority would discuss a plant being built in the area. Other local authorities had not asked for such planning detail.

Work has already started at Esso's Fawley refining plant to provide extra facilities aimed at expanding the oil group's capacity in the lubricants market. Esso has around 20 per cent of the oil products market, of which lubricants is a part.

Although oil companies are generally cutting down their refining capacity, most have a heavy capital spending programme aimed at upgrading existing specialist refinery plant.

EXCHANGE CUTS LEVY ON BROKERS

The general levy which the Stock Exchange charges for its services and uses to top up the Compensation Fund when stockbroking firms collapse, has been reduced by a third to 1 per cent.

The levy was increased to 1½ per cent last July when it was feared the collapse of brokers Norman Collins and Hedderwick *Stirling Grumbar would* put a strain on the Compensation Fund.

The Exchange says that since Hedderwick is likely to be paying creditors 100p in the pound, the Compensation Fund will get back £1.2m of the £1.75m it has paid out since the collapse of the two firms.

Oil groups threaten to quit Italy

From John Earle
Rome, Oct 25

International oil companies are threatening to withdraw from Italy unless the Government changes the present system of price controls which they say is causing heavy losses. Such a move could disrupt Italy's oil supplies.

Signor Giovanni Marcora, Minister of Industry, told a press conference at the weekend that he believed Total Italiana, which has 7 per cent of the market, was about to suspend its refining and marketing operations.

The management had informed him that its losses during the first six months of this year amounted to over 100,000m lire (£45m). "I think Total will not be the only foreign company to abandon Italy", he said.

The prices of oil products are determined by a complex formula laid down by the Government, under which Signor Marcora said companies were at present losing 40,000 lire for every tonne of crude imported.

The share of the market supplied by the state corporation ENI had risen to 60 per cent, and its subsidiary, Agip, in consequence lost 600,000m lire in the first half of this year.

He had called the conference to announce that the national energy plan, which has passed Parliament, should receive final ministerial approval and come into force next month.

It aims to reduce dependence on oil from 67.2 per cent of all energy needs to 51 per cent in 1990, with correspondingly greater use of nuclear power and coal.

Resistance to French state takeovers grows

By Our Financial Staff

A group of international businessmen is to meet in London today to discuss ways of resisting the French government's nationalization plans. The move has partly been encouraged by the apparent success of *investors* in gaining control of the Swiss subsidiary of Paribas, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

In another challenge to the Socialist Government and President François Mitterrand, two leading French companies faced with nationalization, Crédit Commercial de France and Pechiny-Ugine-Kuhlman, have said that the price offered is much less than their value.

The way in which an hitherto obscure Swiss investment company, Pargesa, obtained control of the Paribas subsidiary has sparked off a political row in France and caused the resignation of M Pierre Boussa, president of Paribas.

Paribas is one of the biggest banks in France. Last year it made a profit of FF1,300m *(£125m) on assets of FF8,250m.* The bank is particularly active in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, as well as in former French territories and the United States.

Interests from many of these countries are expected to be represented at today's meeting. One of the leading shareholders in Paribas is Warburg, the London merchant bank. Warburg *has already said it is not happy* with the nationalization plan.

The two banks are linked by series of cross-holdings. Warburg holds 12.5 per cent of Paribas France, and 10 per cent of banking subsidiaries in Holland and Belgium. Paribas has a 24 per cent stake in Warburg, and there is a joint operation in New York.

One point likely to be made by those challenging the French Government's takeover of companies is that not enough is being offered to shareholders. *Whereas the government has* offered FF3,600m for Paribas, for instance, Pargesa's acquisition of 10 per cent of Paribas valued the Swiss subsidiary at FF2,300m.

Pargesa is owned by Becker, of the United States, Canadian Power Corporation, Frere of Belgium and Volvo of Sweden. On October 8, Pargesa announced that its capital had *been* increased from Swiss francs 50m (£14.5m) to SF280m. The next day M Boussa said that Pargesa was bidding for the Paribas Swiss subsidiary and that Pargesa's capital had been raised again, this time to SF1,100m.

On October 12, M Boussa told the government, under pressure, that he would try to stop the takeover. But nine *days later he resigned, and the* following day Pargesa said it had bought more than half the shares in the subsidiary. The offer for the shares closes today.

The sale of the subsidiary to interests outside France appears to be legal. The example has opened the way to other sales of overseas assets, perhaps encouraged by the *parent companies in France* resisting nationalization.

M André de Pfyffer, president of Pargesa, has been reported as saying his company is "planning other operations affecting international shareholdings in the Paribas holding group".

UNIONS SEE HOOVER ON CLOSURE

Union officials will meet directors of Hoover today to try to stop the closure of the Perivale plant in West London and the loss of more than 1,000 jobs.

The officials say the vacuum cleaner factory is the most profitable of the company's three in Britain. They want to see a copy of the report by management consultants on which the decisions were made.

Mr Harry Greenway, Conservative MP for Ealing North, has tabled a Commons motion asking the Government to intervene.

In the face of losses of £50,000 a day, the chances of the talks achieving a change of heart are remote and the possibility of Government action even less likely.

EEC seeks policy on textiles

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Oct 25

European Community trade ministers will try to hammer out a united position on textile imports this week to allow the EEC Commission to press ahead with negotiating the renewal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA).

But on the eve of talks in Luxembourg, a wide gulf remains between Britain, France and Italy, which want to apply a very restrictive regime, and West Germany, Holland and Denmark, which believe that the new MFA must retain some of the liberal characteristics of the original agreement. This sought to give as much scope as possible for Third World imports of textiles and clothing as a way of helping poor countries.

The Commission desperately needs a clear mandate to renegotiate the 25 or so bilateral agreements with low-cost producers that keep a tight grip on imports of sensitive textile products from these countries.

It must also renegotiate the preferential agreements that exist between the Community and several Mediterranean countries. These have been criticized for allowing the Mediterranean countries to step up their exports to the EEC at a faster rate than the low-cost producers.

CBI says cheap Japanese loans may cost jobs

By Baron Phillips

Jobs will be lost if British exporters are unable to compete with 9.25 per cent government-backed loans now possible for their Japanese competitors, the Confederation of British Industry says today.

The way for the Japanese Government to offer cheap loans for exporters was cleared at a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation *and Development in Paris.* This gave special status to Japan as a low interest rate country.

Other members of the OECD agreed to a range of rates between 10 and 11.25 per cent in the talks, which sought to renegotiate the agreement on export credit interest rates.

Mr Bryan Rigby, deputy *director-general of the CBI,* has written to Mr Peter Rees, the Minister of Trade, saying that his members view the renegotiated agreement with considerable disquiet.

"The CBI can only deplore the fact that in the present difficult international trading climate, the Japanese have been exempted from conditions which will bind other OECD member *states," Mr Rigby said.*

Overseas companies not tied to British manufacturing facilities would examine whether they could afford to continue buying goods from Britain rather than Japan. Mr Rigby said: "Jobs will almost certainly be lost as a result."

Special steel to get help

Measures designed to ease the crisis in Britain's special steels industry will be announced by the European Economic Community soon.

Discussions have been taking place between the European Commission, the Department of Industry, the Bank of England and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association. Early this year, the Bank was instrumental in launching an independent investigation into the special steels industry. It recommended further reorganization and rationalization.

Largely privately-owned producers of high-value, high-speed and tool steels and stainless steel bars will be the main target of the Commission's measures. Competitors both inside and outside the EEC now sell to about half the British market.

Stock Markets

FT Index 461.9
FT Gilts 60.39
FT All Share Index 281.10
Bargains 16,174

Sterling

$ 1.8215
Index 87.9

Dollar

Index 109.3
DM 2.2775

Gold

$ 430.50

Money

3 mth sterling 16¾-16⅝
3 mth Euro $ 16¼-16¼
6 mth Euro $ 16¾-16½

Friday's close

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Sir Derek, reported on the investment programme.

Pit productivity 'up 4pc'

Productivity in the mines has improved by more than 4 per cent this year and coalface output by about 6 per cent, Sir Derek Ezra, the Coal Board chairman, said at the weekend.

Sir Derek told the National Union of Mineworkers Power Group at Stoke-on-Trent that rising output was needed to hold costs and win a bigger share of the diminishing energy market at home while continuing to expand exports. These had doubled for the third year against fierce competition.

But Sir Derek said the recession was putting pressures on the board's investment programme and the purchase of plant and machinery had been cut this year.

Gestetner banned

The Bahrain office of the Arab Boycott Bureau has blacklisted 34 overseas subsidiaries of Gestetner Holdings, itself already blacklisted for trading with Israel. The film *The Tamarind Seed* has also been banned because Omar Sharif, the blacklisted Egyptian actor, stars in it.

☐ Kodak Limited, the British subsidiary of Eastman Kodak, is to offer voluntary redundancy to management staff aged over 50.

US car sales hit a low

Sales of American cars in the period October 11 to 20 were the lowest for 23 years, official figures showed at the weekend.

The five companies sold 148,972 cars, down 26.4 per cent on sales in the same period of last year despite the fact that four of them were again offering special incentives to buyers.

In Japan, manufactuers announced that vehicle production in the first half of the fiscal year ending in September beat by 0.1 per cent the record production of the same period last year.

The Japanese produced 3.47 million cars, down 3.1 per cent on the same period last year, 2.08 million lorries, up 5.3 per cent and 56,000 buses, up 22.6 per cent.

Officials said the high level of production reflected a recovery in the domestic market stimulated by new car models.

Voluntary curbs on car exports to the United States and some West European countries did not fully affect production, but production in the second half of the year is expected to fall because of the curbs.

Ireland faces fall in GNP

Ireland's gross national product will fall in volume terms next year for the first time in more than 20 years, according to a report by the country's independent Economic and Social Research Institute.

It forecast a fall of 0.75 to 1.5 per cent compared with a rise of 1.75 per cent this year. It also saw a worsening of the country's balance of payments deficit because of a sharp increase in overseas interest payments.

£2m campaign

Channel 4, the new ITV channel, is planning a £2m advertising campaign for the launch next autumn. For agencies, Saatchi & Saatchi, Ogilvy & Mather, Gold Greenless Trott and Boase Massimi Pollitt, have been shortlisted for the campaign at present.

☐ Half the registered unemployed took three to four months to find work last year, eight times as long as in the late 1960s, Mr William Daniel, of the Policy Studies Institute, London, says in a report today.

THIS WEEK

Today: *Figures for bricks* and cement production during 3rd quarter. Board meeting of Illingworth Morris textile group.

Tomorrow: Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs quarterly economic review.

Wednesday: Unemployment and unfilled vacancies (September final figures); employment in the production industries (August); overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (August); work *stoppages due to industrial disputes* (September); quarterly estimates of employees in employment (2nd quarter). Confederation of British Industry quarterly industrial trends survey for October.

Thursday: Energy trends. French and British Ministers discuss future operation of Concorde by British Airways and Air France.

Friday: Car and commercial vehicle production (September final figures). Science & En*gineering Research Council* announces formation of Biotechnology Directorate. Ford pay talks.

Companies reporting their results this week include: Highland Distilleries, Brooke Bond, British Car Auction, Nippon Electric, Duport, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Gomme, Advance Services, Coats Patons, Union Carbide, Imperial Chemical Industries, Wm Press, United Builders Merchants, Cluff Oil.

Why Americans could put workers on the board . . .

American business leaders, brought together in New York a few days ago by the Conference Board research group to discuss company law, spent a great deal of time debating something which most people might have thought was out of court in corporate America — the role of labour representatives in the management suite.

The typical senior corporate officer invited to such meetings usually heartily endorses the sort of tough line followed by the Reagan administration when faced by the air controllers' strike.

Yet, if the mood of the New York conference is anything to go by, a change of attitude is taking place. No one, it seems, any longer believes that the union-bashing spirit will suffice to break the inflationary back of the present system of collective bargaining. It may not even prevail for the full four years of the Reagan administration.

The hope of the corporations had been that the swelling ranks of the unemployed (now more than eight million) would put pressure on the unions to moderate their wage demands. But, given the existing pattern of collective bargaining, this type of moderation has become virtually impossible.

A typical unionized American plant is dominated by one organization, and the highly paid officials of the union "locals" which run these organizations can remain in power only by advancing, and sticking to, extremely aggressive bargaining positions.

The chief defence of management has been to move as much as possible of their manufacturing capacity to regions such as the south and west (or Europe and the Far East, for that matter) where the unions are relatively weak. This relieves companies of some of their short-term pressures. But it does so at the cost of aggravating the unemployment problems of the old-established industrial centres.

Moreover, the unions are now hot on the trail of managements. In the past, efforts to organize labour in new areas were left to the individual initiative of the United Mine Workers. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Ladies Garment Makers and other strong unions.

More recently, the American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organizations (the AFL/CIO, comparable to Britain's TUC) has decided to launch a combined operation in Houston, Texas, with the objective of bringing much of the south-west into the union orbit.

In this new empire-building by the unions, the tactics are likely to get increasingly rough.

The American unions are aggressive but may not, on the face of it, seem as strong as their British counterparts. Even in a unionized plant, fewer than a quarter of the workers may actually be members of a union. But in part-unionized or non-unionized plants, managements feel obliged to offer pay and other conditions at least as good as those won through the collective bargaining process. This means that, although the unions may seem to play a less dominant role in American industry, the inflationary pressures which they build up can soon seep deep into the system.

Inability to stem the tide of union demands has been one of the main, though unspoken, motives behind the recent spate of mergers and spin-offs among American corporations. The unions have yet to discover an effective defence against this type of attrition.

Yet there is a widespread feeing among Conference Board members (other than the merchant banks, which have profited immensely from the mergers) that better ways must be found to restore American productivity without setting off a new wave of more destructive strikes. The Harmonious labour relations in Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands (not to mention Japan) are being attentively studied, and the idea of workers' representatives on the board is being seriously discussed.



A passenger looking on as members of America's Air Traffic Control Union picketed Miami International Airport this summer: more businessmen are coming round to the view that "union-bashing" will not work.

Managements represented at the New York meeting seemed surprisingly ready to learn from the Chrysler experience. The \$1,200m (£660m) government loan guarantee was not judged to be the most significant part of the salvage operation. In the long run, it was considered more important that the union had agreed to employee share ownership rising to an eventual 45 per cent of the total outstanding, to wage and other cuts bringing a total saving of \$600m (£330m) and to accepting a seat on the board of directors.

Insiders responsible for the Chrysler deal have emphasized that the seat was offered to Douglas Frazer individually, not in his capacity as head of the United Automobile Workers (UAW).

They also revealed at the meeting that labour matters seldom reach board level — in Chrysler or other big corporations — and that, when they do, Frazer has made a rule of excluding himself from the discussion. On this basis, many managements seemed ready to accept that labour representation on their board need not be anathema after all.

William C. Norris, chairman of Control Data (a vigorous competitor of IBM), made it clear that he is no longer shocked by the concept, although he admitted that, in steps towards putting it into practice, he has never had any luck at all with the unions.

Philip W. Moore, a solicitor who represented the UAW in some of the most critical Chrysler negotiations, was more positive, believing that the practice of including labour representives on boards of directors may quite quickly spread to other motor companies, to steel and to almost every important sector of the economy.

The Chrysler experience could thus become the first of many, rather than just an example of the disparate corporate aberration. A much more serious barrier that seems also to be crumbling has been the opposition of the unions themselves. Even the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the left-leaning organization that tried to sue the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is beginning to see advantages in the fire-power that goes with a seat on the board. Their international, president, William Winpisinger, is reported to have concluded that the whole question ought now to be rethought.

Edward Symonds

. . . and a German who is not so keen on the idea

West Germany's co-determination system is often held up as a model of employee involvement.

Its supporters and admirers believe there is much to be learnt and benefits to be derived from adopting a similar system in other countries.

Among the latest to seize on the concept is Mrs Shirley Williams, one of the leading lights of the Liberal-SDP Alliance.

She regards the German experience at company level as providing a fruitful basis for improving productivity in industry and generating a better understanding of the need for voluntany restrictions on incomes and prices.

But is she right? Is the co-determination at company level in Germany as successful as many outside observers suggest?

At least one insider with first-hand experience of the system in a large company believes that its future should be questioned.

Dr Egon Overbeck, chairman of the board of management of Mannesmann AG, which employs 110,000 workers in the production of steel tubes and in engineering, last week raised doubts about the effectiveness of co-determination at company level — the structured participation of employees, or their representatives, in the company's formulation of objectives and decision-taking.

Dr Egon Overbeck, chairman of the Mannemann board of management: doubts over the effectiveness of his country's "co-determination" model of employee involvement.

Speaking in London at a gathering of British and German industrialists, he gave warning that the diversity of legal regulations and the different forms of co-determination contained the seeds of conflict.

"They do not meet the requirements of modern corporate management. In my opinion, co-determination at company level, particularly in vertically-structured companies, has a tendency to obstruct and delay, rather than promote and accelerate decision-making", said Dr Overbeck.

"I would say that the practice of co-determination of company level reveals shortcomings in the fundamentals of the system."

Co-determination at company level, he argued, united for joint action people with widely differing backgrounds, experience and ways of thinking:

"In their normal professional activities, some of them confront each other as representatives of group interests. These factors complicate cooperation which should be directed towards the good of the company rather than represent sectional interests."

Dr Overbeck claims that research work into the effectiveness of co-determination shows that employees are hardly interested in the company level machinery. Most workers are far more interested in plant level co-determination.

But surely the involvement of employees at company level in decision-making is among the factors which have secured Germany its much admired low level of industrial disruption? Not so, according to Dr Overbeck.

"The fact that we have fewer strikes in Germany than in other countries, is, I believe, essentially due to three factors," he said during his London speech. "First, we have unified trade unions that hardly compete with each other. Secondly, they in principle accept and support our country's political, social and economic order".

"Thirdly, the relative peace in labour relations was paid for by wage increases which — combined with differing exchange rates — catapulted Germany from her position in the lower third of the wage scale to the very top".

Dr Overbeck acknowledges that company-level co-determination can provide a forum for making company matters and corporate decisions more open and that it might help to remove prejudices. But he questions its form and organization.

"In an economy where the opposition of capital labour in the company is fading out, co-determination should not be based on an obsolete foundation".

His strong belief (and a policy which is being pursued at Mannesmann) is that in future those examining co-determination at company level will have to devote much more thought to the ownership concept.

"Only if large sections of the personnel can be brought to invest their savings in capital stock will the companies be in a position to solve the problems of the future. Co-determination does not make people happy, nor does it give them satisfaction.

"It does not even satisfy the trade unions involved in it", Dr Overbeck warned his audience.

Peter Hill

Industry and Parliament Trust

The Industry and Parliament Trust, whose activities were described on this page last Monday, was started four years ago by 10 companies. It now has 26, the latest of which is the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Builders fear curbs on bank mortages

By Baron Phillips

There are growing fears within the building industry that the Government may interfere with mortgage finance availability by restricting bank lending.

It is believed Treasury officials have been examining ways of tightening monetary growth and one option has been the question of bank lending in the mortgage market.

There has been explosion in the amount of money high street banks have been making available for mortgages. Barclays expects to have lent £1,000m by the spring after originally forecasting that it would take until the end of 1982 to lend the amount.

Other leading banks have been equally aggressive in their attempts to attract home owners away from the building societies. The last figures to be published indicated that they had captured a 15 per cent share of the new home loans market, although some observers believe the latest estimates to be closer to 25 per cent.

While housebuilders are happy with the cash currently available, they are becoming concerned that the Government may intervene and try to dampen bank involvement.

At the root of this fear is government monetary policy aimed at curbing the expansion of money supply, especially in the personal lending sector.

Builders fear curbs will be applied to bank lending for mortgages to restrict the growth of money supply because estimates look as though they will be wildly exceeded.

In the past government concern has centred on house prices being inflated by the readily available supply of mortgage money.

This is not the current problem. Prices, if not falling, are static. There is an ample supply of second-hand houses on the market, but there is not the underlying confidence among potential buyers to start trading up.

It is expected that private sector housebuilding this year will exceed last year's extremely low level by about 20 per cent, far lower than original forecasts. The Industry is worried that any interference in the availability of mortgages will curtail the new homes market.

Job makers boom in recession

By David Hewson

One side effect of the recession is that Job Creation, the company set up to find employment for areas affected by the slump, has expanded rapidly.

In 17 months the staff has grown from three to 30 and it has opened an office in Brussels. It has picked up contracts to find jobs for Linwood, Scotland — affected by the Talbot car plant closure — and the Belfast enterprise zone.

Philips, the Dutch electronics manufacturer, has called in Job Creation over the closure of a factory in The Hague.

Mr Paddy Naylor, who set up the company, was a director of Bovis and Furness Withy before becoming chief executive of BSC (Industry), British Steel's job creation subsidiary. In its first year, BSC (Industry) created 3,000 jobs, in its second 6,000, and in its third 9,000.

The company is on a retainer plus an incentive for each new job, paid in tranches over two years "to make sure they aren't candy floss jobs", Mr Naylor said.

"If we create a lot of jobs we are going to create a lot of money."

Mitsubishi to acquire Telecom know-how

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom is about to sign an agreement with Mitsubishi giving the Japanese company access to undersea cable laying equipment designed in the United Kingdom.

The agreement is a result of a number of visits to Japan by executives of British Telecom and has been assisted by the signing of a pact between the Japanese and the British governments.

Sir George Jefferson, the chairman of British Telecom, accompanied Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, to Japan in April when the first of two agreements on high technology collaboration was signed.

Next week, Sir George and Mr Baker will be going to West Germany where they will visit the Bundespost and Siemens. The advances made by the Germans in telecommunication technology and how, if at all, it could benefit British Telecom appear to be the main areas of interest.

The Government is expected to issue the guidelines for obtaining approval of telecommunications equipment within a week or two. British Telecom will play a significant part in the approval procedure before the formal mechanism is established in the spring.

☐ The Government is becoming seriously concerned about the levels of import of Japanese video casette records (VCRs) and is trying to encourage Japanese manufacturers to transfer some production to Britain.

Representatives of the British and Japanese electronics industries will be having talks in London next week and the Department of Industry wants to include VCRs on the agenda.

The agenda in the past has included discussions on import levels of black and white television receivers and music centres but has excluded video recorders.

Correction

The picture of Mr Michael Cohen on page 17 of *The Times* of October 23 was not that of the chairman of Highland Electronics but that of Mr Michael P. Cohen, who is chief executive of MPC Artists & Management and managing director of Empecey Telephones. We apologize to both.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crdts	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13½%, up to £50,000, 14% over £50,000 14½%.

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,084	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	109	-1	10.0	9.2	—	—
3,821	Airsprung Group	66xd	-4	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
1,075	Armitage & Rhodes	43	-1	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
1,173	Bardon Hill	192	-1	9.7	5.1	9.3	11.4
7,462	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
4,312	Frank Horsell	115	—	6.4	5.6	10.4	25.0
8,524	Frederick Parker	59	-1	1.7	2.9	25.7	—
904	George Blair	49	-1	—	—	—	—
3,899	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
2,454	Jackson Group	97	+2	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
15,182	James Burrough	110	+2	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
2,887	Robert Jenkins	283	-2	31.3	11.1	3.9	10.0
2,580	Scruttons "A"	53	—	5.3	10.0	8.2	7.6
2,577	Torday Limited	187	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
2,992	Twinlock Ord	14	+1	—	—	—	—
2,157	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	+3	15.0	19.0	—	—
5,035	Unilock Holdings	33	-1	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0
10,520	Walter Alexander	83	-1	6.4	7.7	5.5	9.7
5,228	W. S. Yeates	224	-1	13.1	5.8	4.2	8.6

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Channelling funds to industry

The clearing banks must be relieved and agreeably surprised that the latest tract on lending to industry is primarily aimed at the Inland Revenue rather than themselves. It makes a change. The Wilson Committtee spent three and a half years attempting to find a financing gap which was strangling British industry in direct contrast to the experience enjoyed by its competitors. The charge was not proven.

Now Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary backbench committee on industry and a champion of small firms, has come up with some specific proposals for the Government to help industry retain more of its undoubted needs. The basic proposal of his study group chaired by Sir John King and three months in the making, is that medium to long-term loans for defined industrial projects, should have interest paid net of corporation tax (the banks would be reimbursed the difference between the net and gross interest).

Such loans would be for a minimum of five years and there would be an initial capital repayment holiday up to a maximum of three years. In banking jargon this is called "tax-spared" lending, or in other words, a plea for deferment. The cost to the Revenue would be around £300m, a fair cost claim the authors, for generating industrial investment of £3,000m when set against spending on temporary job creation schemes (£700m) or nationalized industries (much more).

In stressing the need for more medium and long term lending to industry, the study group is riding an old hobby-horse, which is unsurprising given that Mr George Edwards, *a long-time scourge of* the bankers, is a member. And the Grylls' group has a point. As of August this year, 46 per cent of the take-up of bank finance by industrial borrowers was by way of overdrafts. Only in recent years have the banks been persuaded to lend long-term (up to 10 years) and they were pushed into making this kind of commitment by the United States banks in London who ate up great chunks of the clearers' traditional preserve.

But before the Treasury allows the Inland Revenue to grant industry any form of tax deferrals, the core case for identifying hardship in respect of funds, must be more closely argued. The same is true of the study group's proposals that the banks should offer industrial investment bonds to depositors, net of income tax at the basic rate. Now that the argument between the *banks* and building societies about the advantages the composite tax rate gives the latter has lost some of its force, the banks should not disagree too much about such bonds in principle. However, the notion looks thinly worked out at present, with details of the bonds' maturities or marketability yet to be disclosed.

On the third proposal, to increase the lending limit under the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme introduced in the last Budget from £75,000 to £250,000 and £500,000 in special cases, two initial points can be made. First, it is a little too early to know how the £50m scheme is progressing. The banks, who were only genuinely attracted by the Government-backed part of the scheme, do not yet have details of bad debt experience.

Second, a limit of £250,000 when added to a company's other sources of bank finance, would make the scheme more suitable for those who have left the seedcorn stage and become eligible for medium-term loans elsewhere, maybe the merchant banks seeking a role to play within United Kingdom industry.

Lastly, the proposal that banks should be encouraged to restrict their growth in loans to the personal sector by an increase of 10 per cent a year, assumes, for instance, that this year's surge in consumer lending has crowded out the business sector's funding requirements. For this again, the case is not proven. The banks only step up loans on the personal side when industry is cutting back borrowings.

Nonetheless, the debate on the terms on which banks lend to industry and the international comparisons (not over-stressed by the Grylls group) is vital and to be continued. The immediate need is for a more lenghty, specific and detailed brief than that offered by Mr Grylls's team.

Investment Trusts
A new lease of life

Investment trusts are still enjoying a new lease of life. So, too, are investment companies which are relatively new animals specializing to a large extent in the shares of unlisted companies. The latest statistics from the Association of Investment Trust Companies show that for the 12 months to September 30 around 90 per cent of all the investment trusts monitored outperformed the *Financial Times* actuaries all-share index in terms of total return on assets. This, of course, is what they should have done. The trusts after all are vehicles managed by professionals.

Over a five year period to the end of last month the trusts with the best return, according to the asociation, have portfolios containing a bias towards United Kingdom smaller company stocks, special situations and some Far Eastern Holdings. Over the one year period those funds with mainly Japanese and Far Eastern portfolios again produced the best return.

A key factor for some of the overseas-oriented trusts is the performance of sterling with several aided by the weakness of the pound. Of the specialists, Atlantic Assets and Rothschild Investment Trust stand out. Those specializing in small companies have a particular problem, however. By their very nature small companies tend to be narrow markets and the trusts have found their shares difficult to sell on occasions. That, in turn, will reflect on the trust. Essentially, however, trusts like these and others more oriented towards the United Kingdom will move in price according to how the market generally moves.

The strength or otherwise of various currencies relative to the pound is the obvious key factor for the international ones. The last spate of trusts to appear occurred in 1972 and there were some in the market who swore they would never allow a repetition. But the performance of the Japanese funds has changed a number of minds, and plenty of room exists for more, given that the total value of Far Eastern funds is probably only around £65m against the global figure for all the trusts of £8,000m. Fashion is also important, and who knows what fad will be tried to tempt investors next.

The Blackwood, Morton (BMK) carpet making receivership could not have come at a worse time. The September carpet fair at Harrogate saw industry spirits rising a bit ahead of the key Christmas season and before the latest evidence of dear mortgages and housing slump. Now the big three retailers led by Allied, and Harris Queensway, have latched on to plenty of cheap carpet under a good brand name, and the top three retailers probably account for more than a third of the market, giving them a Marks & Spencer type grip on the trade. The retailers were already thriving on cheap imports of woven and tufted carpets from the United States, only recently mitigated by the strong dollar.

It's place in the United Kingdom market has since been taken by Belgium. Hugh Mackay, and Shaw Carpets may thrive in an industry increasingly dominated by giants Donaghadee is part of Carrington Viyella while Carpets International is big enough to stand on its own, but the industry in general waits for someone else to follow Cyril Lord and A. W. Securities to the financial graveyard.

Plane makers jump on the transatlantic shuttle

"Fighterland USA," as the huge McDonnell Douglas plant at St Louis, Missouri is known, has recently finished turning out 5,000 F-4 Phantom fighter planes and it hopes to repeat the story with the new F-15 Eagle and F-18 Hornet. But, like most other aerospace companies in the world, "MacDac" is now having to look for international partners to cut the soaring cost of new projects.

The immediate results can be heard on the factory floor and in the design shops of this centre of the American aircraft industry. The accents of Bristol and London mingling with the local drawl as production of 340 AV8B Harrier jump jets for the United States Marines and 60 for the Royal Air Force gears up.

McDonnell Douglas will make the front end and the wing for each aircraft in St Louis, while British Aerospace will make the tail section at Kingston, Surrey, and Brough, Yorkshire. Both partners will then swap parts and put aircraft together on production lines some 4,000 miles apart — in St Louis and at Dunsfold, Surrey.

Rolls-Royce will assemble the Pegasus engines for the Harriers, but a quarter of the parts for each are being made in America by Pratt and Whitney and shipped across.

The whole deal is worth big money — £4,500m for the Marines' order and £700m for the RAF one. Vertical takeoff, as incorporated in the Harrier, was a British invention of the 1950s, but it has taken transatlantic cooperation to take it out of the small project bracket and into the big time — a marriage of British brains and American cash.

Such aerospace link-ups are becoming increasingly common as the research and development bills for a quite simple new aircraft, whether military or civil, and for the *engine which powers it,* threaten to break through the £2,000m ceiling.

Feelings of national pride which used to be possible when a Spitfire cost £25,000 are now being sacrificed, with reluctance in many cases, on the altar of shared costs and doubled sales.

Technically, such partnerships seem to work and even produce better aircraft, as engineers from widely different backgrounds act as a stimulus for each other. Parts brought from thousands of miles away across many frontiers are found to fit when they reach the assembly line.

The big danger that such cooperative projects will result in inflated costs, as in the cases of the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner and the Anglo-West German-Italian Tornado fighter bomber, is gradually being overcome.

Such grandiose projects the Concorde and Tornado, sucked billions of pounds from the national budgets of the partner countries involved and led to a general disenchantment with what governments saw as the free-spending proclivities of international aerospace. Treasuries have staunched the outflow of funds so that the aircraft of the new generation have to be financed far more tightly, often with company money and with partners engaged either as straight subcontractors or as risk sharers.

The latter is the case with the British Aerospace 146 70 to 100-seater airliner, which has recently begun its flight trials at Hatfield, Hertfordshire. BAe is *funding* the project out of its own money, is buying the engines off the shelf from America, and has risk sharing partners in SAAB-Scania, of Sweden, making the tail, and Avco of America, making the wings.

BAe wants a part in the new version of the European Airbus, the A320, as a partner with up to 30 per cent of the work, alongside the aircraft industries of France and West Germany. But the British Government has made it clear to the plane makers that research and development cash will have to come from their own resources although it is possible that there will be help in meeting interest charges on loans, until money *from sales of the proposed* 150-seater airliner start to come in during the late 1980s.

All over the world pieces for the aircraft of the future are being shuttled to and fro in what is, in effect, an emergent international aerospace industry. Airbus Industrie has a fleet of monstrous Guppy aircraft, with specially built bulbous fuselages, which does nothing but ferry parts for A300 and A310 airliners from fabrication shops in England, France, West Germany, Holland and Belgium to Toulouse for assembly.

Boeing has parts for its airliners produced in Japan and speaks highly of the workmanship. Shorts, of Belfast, makes airframe components for both Boeing and Lockheed, shipping them to the west coast of America. McDonnell Douglas has contracted sections of its DC-9 and DC-10 airliners to be made as far away as Italy, Japan, Australia and the Chinese Republic.

McDonnell Douglas has signed an agreement with the Dutch company Fokker to research and develop a new 150-seater airliner, the MDF100, and it is quite possible that the Japanese may come in on this deal as a third partner. SAAB of Sweden, and Fairchild of the United States, are cutting metal on a joint airliner of smaller size.

International aerospace partnerships are not confined to airframes, but cover also the increasingly technical and expensive jet engine sector. Rolls-Royce, still wincing from the pain of financing its RB211 engine family, has gone into equal partnership with the Japanese on its *next* generation jet, the RJ500, and this project could become a threesome with the addition of one of the American giants, General Electric or Pratt and Whitney.

The project received what on hopes is only a temporary setback when it was announced on Friday that the market launch has had to be put back because there are no aircraft ready to use it yet.

But the RJ500 is only one of several collaborative engine deals now under way.

General Electric is deeply involved with the French engine company Snecma in a successful partnership to produce the CFM56 powerplant. This is being bought by airlines to replace the engines in aircraft fitted with noisy and thirsty jets of an earlier generation.

Britain is about to take a further big step along this *widening road towards* internationalism in aerospace with a joint partnership with McDonnell Douglas in Missouri on a trainer for the American forces and for third countries — a possibie total requirement of about 2,000 aircraft.

The companies' joint submission to the American Government is based on the BAe Hawk trainer powered by the Anglo-French Adour engine. But there are five other groups in the running and one of the competing entries is the Dassault (French) — Dornier (West German) Alpha Jet, with Lockheed as an American partner.

Arthur Reed

COLLABORATION IN AEROSPACE PROJECTS

Project	Type	Partners or Sub-contractors
BAe 146	70-100-seat airliner	UK, US, Sweden
Airbus Industrie A300/310/320	150/300-seat airliners	France, W Germany, UK, Holland, Belgium, Spain
Boeing 747, 757, 767	200/400-seat airliners	US, UK, Japan, Italy
McDonnell Douglas DC-9, DC-10	150/300-seat airliners	US, Italy, Japan, Canada, Australia, China
MDF100	150-seat airliner	US, Holland, possibly Japan
SAAB-Fairchild 340	40-seat airliner	Sweden, US
AV8B Harrier	Jump-jet fighter	UK, US
VTX-TS	US Navy trainer	US, UK (Hawk), US, France, W Germany (Alpha Jet)
Pegasus jet engine	For Harrier fighter	UK, US
RJ500 jet engine	For 150-seat airliner	UK, Japan, possibly US
CFM56 jet engine	For 150-seat airliner	US, France

The first Harrier Mark II rolled out at the McDonnell Douglas works at St Louis, Missouri, is symbolic of the gathering tide of internationalism in aerospace. The nose and wing are made in America and the rear and tail by British Aerospace in England. Rolls-Royce produces the engine, with a quarter of the parts being made in America.

How the taxman could give small businesses a boost

The prospect of a company being allowed to buy its own shares does not seem exciting. The effect is not readily envisaged: if a company were allowed to purchase *all* its own shares, would it not disappear in a proverbial puff of smoke?

In fact, the issue is important, offering the possibility of more flexible corporate vehicles for small business owners. Proposed new law — the Companies (No 2) Bill — is at present before Parliament, and new tax implications are set out in a Revenue consultative document, with a view to changes in the Finance Bill 1982.

It was established in 1887 that a limited company cannot buy its own shares — to do so would amount to an unauthorized reduction of capital, weakening capacity to pay debts. The most substantial exception is preference shares, redeemable out of profits otherwise available for dividend; or out of proceeds of fresh issues of shares made for purposes of providing cash for redemption. The effect is that capital is not "reduced" but replaced by new share capital, or profits transferred to an undistributable reserve — "the capital redemption reserve fund".

In a Green Paper published last year, the following advantages of extending this principle were identified:

☐ Buying its own shares might enable a company to take out a dissident shareholder.

☐ It might facilitate retention of family control.

☐ The estate of a deceased shareholder in an unquoted company might more readily find a buyer.

☐ It might encourage employee share schemes.

☐ It might help to market shares by enabling companies to give subscribers the option to resell shares to them.

☐ It would permit companies to purchase shares for use in stock option plans.

☐ If redeemable shares stand at a discount, a company could repurchase at that discount in advance of a *future redemption date.*

☐ Unit trusts, which need a separate entity to buy and sell units, could be replaced by open-ended investment companies.

☐ It provides a company having surplus cash with means of returning it to shareholders — a "partial liquidation".

☐ It could permit a company to trade in its shares, but this would be rigging — an obvious abuse.

Some of these advantages apply to quoted shares, some to unquoted companies and some to both. Also, there is a distinction in the Companies Bill between using *profits* as redemption monies and using *capital.* But the difficult issue is what should be the tax treatment of such transactions.

When a company purchases its own shares it may be making a "distribution" to shareholders, classifiable as income. The company would pay advance corporation tax and the distribution would be treated as income with a tax credit attached in the hands of receiving shareholders. This rule applies when any asset is bought from a shareholder using profits, even though the price paid is "market" value.

But, when shares change hands as between shareholders, no depletion of company' profits occurs and any gain made by a seller, (the difference between what he paid for the share and what he gets on sale) is subject to capital gains tax. Since income tax rises to 75 per cent, and capital gains are *limited to 30 per cent, the* question arises which system will apply to purchase by a company of its own shares. If it is the 75 per cent system, the new flexibility flowing from the change in company law is bound to be countered by the tax deterrent.

The Inland Revenue has not conceded that capital gains tax treatment should be applied, because the yield of income tax on dividends is too important — some £500m — but the Revenue grudgingly concedes that there are "certain classes of case" where present tax treatment should be changed.

The Revenue is persuaded that it will be difficult to define areas for special treatment, but suggests that there are four situations where a reduction to 30 per cent could help businesses to manage affairs more efficiently:

- Where there is no ready market in a family company's shares and potential investors could be reluctant to accept risk of being locked in;
- The greater flexibility could make it easier for a business owner to secure equity investment, because he would not be surrendering *permanent* equity;
- It might help management of businesses, if dissident shareholders could be bought out;
- On the death of a family shareholder, other members of the family may not be able to afford his shares, and the shares may need to be sold to pay death duties.

These problems arise where the shares in a company are held by only a few shareholders; where they have no *other market; and where the* need is to finance a shareholder placed in a difficult position rather than simply to return surplus profits to him.

There is a further complication in that the distinction between classes which should be subjected to *income* tax treatment and special classes which should be granted *capital gains* tax treatment seems to clash with company law where different criteria are adopted as to what is and what is not a distribution of profit.

That may, however, be a small price to pay in order to make private limited companies into more flexible and useful tools for small businesses. At the present time many traders and farmers are deterred from using limited companies because of the overwhelming tax disadvantages — double capital gains tax; corporation tax plus ACT; inability to have access to funds locked into the company.

It seems wrong that the advantages of a company (particularly limited liability) should be so destroyed and it may be that the capacity of companies to purchase their own shares would represent a first step to a more general change.

Oliver Stanley

Business Diary Profile: Derrick Worthington, pyrotechnician

Thursday night next week will be Guy Fawkes' 375th bonfire night. For Derrick Worthington it will be his seventh and second respectively as managing director of Standard Fireworks Limited and president of the British Pyrotechnists' Association.

Fawkes was, and Worthington is, a Yorkshireman, although the conspirator came from York in the predominantly rural East Riding, while the firework maker is from Huddersfield in the more industrial West Riding.

This, to some in the West Riding — Worthington among them — may explain the chuckle-headed persistence that led Fawkes, in the face of warnings that government spies were on to him, to proceed with his plans to blow up the Commons.

Fawkes's failure, or abandonment of common prudence, led to his arrest late on the night of November 4 (not November 5), 1605. His subsequent quietus, at Westminster in the following January, took the form not of incineration — or not in the first instance, anyway — but of hanging, drawing and quartering.

Something rather nasty in the commercial sense awaited Worthington and the British firework industry at Westminster five years ago.

At that time about 685 adults and children were being injured on or about Guy Fawkes' Night — many, if not most as a consequence of the throwing of fireworks. In 1962 the figure in England and Wales alone was nearly 3,000.

By 1976 Government agents were stalking the firework throwers through the firework makers. The president of the then Firework Makers' Guild, and the industry's chief negotiator, was Derrick Worthington.

Under Worthington, the firework makers took the West, rather than the East, Riding approach. The result was not the hanging, drawing and quartering of a small, but long-established industry, but a deal under which the makers continue to prosper and the numbers of injured were down last year to 555, the lowest on record.

Fireworks are now on sale in the shops for only three weeks before November 5 (instead of about six); the age at which children may buy them has been raised from 13 to 16; and the more dangerous fireworks have been made less so or discontinued.

Thanks as much to the far-sightedness of Worthington and the industry as to the fanaticism of Fawkes, by the small hours of November 6 about 100 million fireworks, with a retail value of about £20m, will have banged, whooshed and popped.

If in conspiratorial terms Fawkes must be accounted something of a damp squib, what in business terms is the BPA president?

The question seemed to tickle Worthington no end and, having silently mulled through the Roman Candles and Chrysanthemum Fountains which Standard makes, he plumped for "The Roulette".

This, the Standard managing director says, is "a sophisticated Catherine Wheel, which has a miscellaneous performance, ending upon a glorious whistle".

That, I should say, is not at all a bad stab. For Worthington, like his other — but West Riding — compatriot, J. B. Priestley, is very much a performer under the gruff exterior of the stage Yorkshireman.

He — Worthington, that is, not Priestley — has a taste for clip-on ties.

Like the founder of Standard, Worthington was not to the banger born. The business was started in Huddersfield before the First World War by a local draper, James Greenhalgh. Worthington began work in the same town before the last war as a 15-year-old office boy in a textile firm.


Derrick Worthington, president of the British Pyrotechnists' Association: remember, remember the fifth of November.

After war service in the Navy, in which he escaped injury from the considerable pyrotechnics with which the service was then concerned, he qualified as a company secretary and was in engineering when in 1952 he joined Standard.

Like other members of the BPA, Standard is not a big firm, but it is labour -intensive. The 550 people are employed all year round and, Worthington says, there is no call to sack any of them.

On the morning of November 6 those not busy with a fresh lot of Chrysanthemum Fountains for next Guy Fawkes Night will be at work concocting the Fiestas, the Morning Sunrises and St Andrews's Crosses, with which the Norwegians, the Dutch, the Danes and the Icelanders will celebrate New Year's Eve.

In talking about foreigners, Worthington did not once whinge about imports. What he did say was that foreigners, like the British "in *the last decade, are demanding* more of the sophisticated, multi-functional firework".

Sales, he says, are going well this year, although the same could not be said for the third of Standard's business, which is "non-entertainment, the things paid for largely by government, such as the thunderflashes with which the Army scarifies its recruits.

I asked him if that meant that the officers had to leap about shouting "Bang!", but Worthington said that they were probably using up stock, something which clearly offended both the West Riding and the pyrotechnist in him.

"The usual thing will probably happen", he growled. "The day will come when they cry wolf and want it as of yesterday".

By November 6 this year, I wonder, will Worthington already have seen the day that revellers find at Westminster another fanatic to keep Fawkes company in effigy atop his pyre? Could Guy at last have found his Doll?

Ross Davies



Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Nov 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS — [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN — [illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES — [illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS — [illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS — [illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES — [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL — [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS — [illegible]

INSURANCE — [illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS — [illegible]

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
85.7m	Brit & Comm	263	..	17.9	6.8	5.8
41.3m	Caledonia Inv	235	-3	19.3	8.2	15.7
33.7m	Fisher J.	148	..	3.3	2.2	11.9
6,912,000	Jacobs J. I.	30	+½	3.3	11.0	12.9
105.3m	Ocean Trans	94	+½	12.9	13.7	4.4
137.5m	P & O 'Dfd'	97	+2	11.4	11.8	6.1

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
391.0m	Anglo Am Coal	£36	+½	62.6	3.9	..
1,616.7m	Anglo Am Corp	713	-35	65.5	9.2	
1,060.9m	Ang Am Gold	£14⅝	-2⅝	615	12.7	..
406.2m	Anglo Am Inv	£49⅝	-¼	504	12.4	..
41.0m	Anglo Transvl	£23	..	179	7.8	..
41.0m	Do 'A'	£23	.	179	7.9	..
472.1m	Asarco	£15	-1⅛	60.0	4.0	..
186.0m	Blyvoors	£6½	+⅛	152	23.3	..
21.4m	Bracken Mines	153	-12	3.5	2.3	..
235.1m	Buffelsfontein	£21⅛	-1⅝	421	19.7	..
——	CRA	165	-4	..	..	..
276.6m	Charter Cons	220	-1	14.3	6.5	..
812.0m	Cons Gold Fields	490	-5	35.0	7.1	..
1,128.0m	De Beers 'Dfd'	345	-11	43.2	12.5	..
109.7m	Doornfontein	£10⅞	-⅛	195	18.1	..
228.9m	Driefontein	£13⅝	-⅛	197	14.0	..
29.9m	Durban Rood	£12⅝	-⅜	143	11.1	..
4,401,000	East Dagga	118	+1	87.7	74.3	..
43.7m	E. Rand Prop	£8¼	-⅛	62.0	7.5	.
3,157,000	El Oro M & Ex	70	-2	3.0	4.3	..
53.7m	Elsburg Gold	178	+4	22.7	12.8	..
229.0m	F S Geduld	£21⅞	-1⅞	424	15.9	..
4,755,000	Geevor Tin	160	-5	..e	..	..
876.5m	Gencor	£21	-⅛	89.8	8.1	..
60.5m	Greenbushes	229	+4	59.0	26.8	..
——	Hamersley	245	..	..	..	..
21.4m	Hampton Gold	130	-5	3.6b	2.7	..
193.2m	Hartebeest	£7⅝	-⅝	125	17.6	..
257.0m	Hartebeest	£22⅞	+⅛	610	19.1	..
229.0m	Jo'burg Cons	£37⅞	-⅞	340	9.2	..
234.6m	Kinross	749	-22	97.4	13.0	..
510.3m	Kloof	£15⅞	-⅞	227	13.4	..
22.2m	Leslie	139	-10	31.7	22.8	..
92.2m	Libanon	£11⅝	.	194	16.6	..

[illegible]

OIL — [illegible]

PROPERTY — [illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,291,000	W'mster & C'ty	69	+2	5.7	8.3	4.5

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
34.3m	Barlow Hldgs	73	..	4.3	5.9	..
10.2m	Castlefield	340	..	9.0	2.6	..
197.0m	Cons Plant	42½	-1½	3.3g	7.7	..
1,002,000	Durankande	132	..	4.3	3.3	..
275.6m	Guthrie Corp	860	h -8	42.9	4.9	..
285.4m	Harrisons Malay	171	-15	11.4	6.7	..
154.6m	Highlds & Low	52	-3	3.0	5.8	..
4,050,000	Hongkong	450	..	27.1	6.0	..
3,835,000	Killinghall	487	-38	20.0	4.1	..
47.7m	Ldn Sumatra	300	..	11.4	3.8	..
12.8m	Majedie	83	-3	3.2	3.9	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,927,000	Assam Frontier	205	+5	14.3	7.0	..
10.7m	Camellia Inv	425	+2	7.1	1.7	..
13.4m	McLeod Russel	333	+3	11.8	3.5	..
986,000	Moran	285	-3	7.1t	2.5	..
760,000	Surmah Valley	95	+2	1.4	1.5	..
24.9m	Warren Plant	237	h +1	14.3	6.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,518,000	Calcutta Elec	35	+2	9.1	26.1	..
1,088,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
20.6m	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.5
223.1m	Imp Cont Gas	173	+10	11.4	6.6	11.0
975,000	Milford Docks	125	+1	0.7	0.6	..
2,767,000	Nesco Inv	133	-12	10.0	7.5	..
——	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Why ICI's worst quarter should be good

In the present bear market, good news is hard to come by, so last week's better than expected half-time figures from Hawker Siddeley came as a pleasant surprise. And this week dealers are hoping for some good news from ICI when it unveils its third quarter profits on Thursday.

Full-year figures are also expected from Highland Distilleries and Brooke Bond Liebig while Coats Patons produces its six months statement.

Over the last few weeks dealers have become increasingly bullish of ICI's third quarter performance, which, despite being traditionally the weakest quarter of the year, may be able to provide signs that the worst may now be over in the depressed chemical sector. Nevertheless, whatever the outcome the result is unlikely to be as bad as the corresponding period last year when the group reported losses of £10m.

Estimates this time around suggest profts of £70m to £75m, with the possibility of an encouraging statement accompanying the figures pointing to a pick-up in demand.

Demand in the third quarter usually touches a low point as the industry, faced with the holiday season, just ticks over. However, signs since early September have shown an encouraging upturn in demand for the group which is now in better shape to compete with its main European rivals.

Undoubtedly, the weaker pound has proved extremely helpful and enabled the group to push through modest price increases without losing its position in the market.

In addition, ICI's intense rationalization programme—which has seen several troubled areas merged with the loss of 6,000 jobs and another 3,000 to go by the end of the year—is beginning to pay off

This week

and should outweigh this year's 8 per cent wage award.

On the oil side its refining interests are unlikely to make much of a contribution, but its production side should chip in with £30m after the recent redistribution of its interest in the Ninian Field.

Coats Patons' half-year figures on Thursday are also likely to make interesting reading, especially when they are compared with the depressed textile sector. Analysts are looking for between £35m and £40m for the first six months compared with the corresponding figure of £26m.

Once again the weaker pound will have been of great benefit to the company which now derives 90 per cent of its earnings from overseas. Indeed, profits at the trading level should show a healthy increase after the recent upturn in the United States where the contribution should be up by as much as 15 per cent.

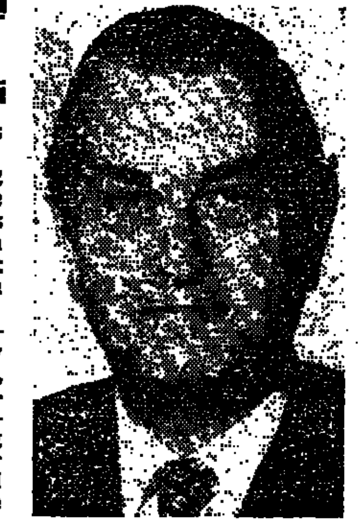
In Italy conditions also look a little brighter with cost cutting appearing to produce the desired results. Meanwhile, South America, where the group makes most of its profits, remains buoyant and is expected to turn in another increased contribution.

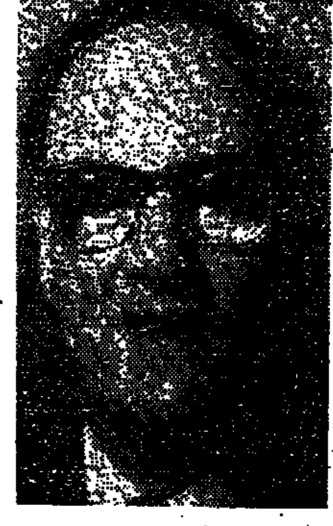
As Highland Distilleries has already recorded a £500,000 shortfall at the halfway stage, analysts have not been able to get very excited about prospects for the year as a whole. Most of them predict a £1m downturn in profits when the group reports today to around £4.8m.

Once again the problem has been the declining sales of whisky both at home and abroad with the distillers at the sharp end of cuts in consumer spending. To compound the problems Highland is restricted to the dearer end of the market, with such brands as J & B and Famous Grouse, and has been unable to capitalize on the growing trend towards cheaper brands by the public.

Destocking has again proved a problem and left Highland's plants continuing to run at around 50 per cent of capacity, with consequent lower volume and margins under increased pressure.

Full-year figures from Brooke Bond Liebig tomorrow are unlikely to show any radical change over the same period last year with analysts predicting £38m compared with £37.2m last year. The company's latest acquisition, Mallinson Denny, should make a small contribution, but nothing near the price Brooke Bond paid for the timber merchant.







Sir John Cuckney (left), chairman of Brooke Bond Liebig, Sir Maurice Hodgson (centre), chairman of ICI, and Mr John MacPhail, chairman of Highland Distilleries.

The week's board meetings

TODAY—Interims: Bishopsgate Trust, Feb International, St George's Group.
Finals: Anvil Pet, Consolidated Company, Bultfontein Mine, Griqualand West Diamond Mining, Highland Distilleries, Vanburg Currency Fund (dividend).

TUESDAY—Interims: Canadian & Foreign Investment Trust, Central & Sheerwood, Dualvest, Duport, English & International Trust, English National Investment, Harrisons & Crosfield, James Neill, Nippon Electric (first dividend), and Walter Runciman.
Finals: Attwood Garages, British Car Auction, Brooke Bond Liebig, Microfilm Reprographics, and North Atlantic Securities Corporation.

WEDNESDAY Interims: Advance Services, Boosey & Hawkes, Border Breweries (Wrexham), George M. Callender, Chesterfield Properties, P. C. Henderson, London & Northern group, Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers, Richardsons, Westgarth, Trust Union, Union Carbide (third quarter), and United Ceramic Distributors.
Finals: Gomme, and Longon & Provincial Shop Centres.

THURSDAY—Interims: Bamber Stores, BSG International, Coats Patons, Philip Hill Investment, Hopkinsons Holdings, ICI (9 months), Lunuva (Ceylon) Tea & Rubber Estates, Modern Engineers of Bristol, Wm Press, Save & Prosper linked Investment Trust, and Weeks Associates.
Finals: Ben Bailey Construction, Burgess Products, S. Simpson, and J Smart (Contractors).

FRIDAY—Interims: Arbuthnot Sterling Fund, Caparo Inds, Cluff Oil, R. H. Cole, Davies & Newman, East of Scotland Onshore, Highgate Optical & Industrial, Stanley Miller, Ovenstone Investments and UBM.
Finals: C.L.R.P. Investment Trust, J. Hepworth, Linread, New Sylhet, Priest Marians, and Wood Hall Trust.

Rates to the Far East edge up

A burst of VLCC fixing early on last week brought hopes of some rate improvement in the tanker market. However, weighed against the large volume of available tonnage, owner resistance to the current low level collapsed as payment

Freight

of around world scale 21/22 have been made on fixtures to the West while tankers with Far East destinations have managed a premium of six or seven points.

Apart from the VLCCs, Exxon booked a ULCC from the Gulf to United Kingdom/Continent on a prompt basis at world scale 19. By comparison, a slightly smaller ULCC was taken by Tokyo Tankers for a voyage to Japan on a slow steaming basis at world scale 21.75 with an option for thirty days storage at $13,000 a day. Not all the interest was on large tonnage with demand for smaller units increased. This led to better rates being paid on certain routes, but generally values were unchanged.

A move by Nigeria to reduce further the price of its oil may help trading in West Africa which has been very slow over recent weeks. The last seven days have been no exception although a little business has been finalised including a VLCC chartered by Mobil to the Mediterranean at world scale 28.

Without a doubt, North American grain exports have been the dominant force in the dry cargo market in the period under review. The seasonal movement from the Great Lakes, before they close in early December, combined with heavy fixing from the United States Gulf resulting in rate values showing a very small improvement.

Several bulk carriers were booked from the Gulf to the Continent with rates for Panamax tonnage (65-75,000 tons) ranging from $10.90 to $11.30 with most shipments due in November. One 55,000 tonner fixed from the United States to Holland/Belgium, secured $11.50. Brokers are cautious in their views as to whether this rise in trading will continue.

Resilience of market this month

Although international dollar bond prices declined moderately this week, most traders remain impressed with the market's resilience to a record monthly supply of offerings and to an upturn in short-term interest rates.

According to estimates of Salomon Brothers, the amount of dollar-denominated Eurobonds put on offer so far this month has reached a record $3,000m, which exceeds the previous monthly record of $2,900m in June 1980.

Despite the heavy volume, yields of 10-year international dollar bonds rose by only 23 basis points compared with a

Euromarkets

gain of 50 basis points for long-term United States treasury bonds, Salomon Brothers notes.

Analysts ascribe much of the Eurobond market's steady undertone to firmness of the dollar and to a growing fondness of Swiss portfolio managers for high coupon dollar bonds. In fact, by the end of the week, most issues with coupons of 17 per cent or higher were showing gains even though the market as a whole was a bit lower.

A $100m 15-year issue of Caisse Francaise des Matieres Premiers (CFMP), a French state agency, sold well. The coupon rate for the French Government-guaranteed issue is fixed every three years at which time bond holders have the option of remaining at par. The issue was priced at 99.63 with an initial coupon of 16.75 per cent to yield 16.89 per cent in 1984. In the aftermarket, the offering was quoted at 99 offered to yield 17.20 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Price	YTM
Sears 9½% 1982	97¼	18.77
Australia 8⅞% 1982	99⅝	17.28
I.C.I. 11% 1982	95¼	16.10
New Zealand 8¼% 1985	91	15.05
Canadair 8¼% 1985	89¾	16.55
Sweden 16¼% 1983	98	16.50
A.E.D.B. 12% 1983	97½	16.04
Ford 16% 1984	99½	16.34
Sweden 9¼% 1984	85¾	16.53
G.M.A.C. 11% 1984	88¼	16.05
S.N.C.F. 12½% 1985	89¼	16.55
Roylease 11¼% 1985	87¾	15.93
Credit Nationale 13½% 1986	91½	16.52
Eksportfinans 11¼% 1987	84⅝	15.75
World Bank 10¼% 1987	78⅝	16.28
Amoco U.K. 13½% 1988	88¾	16.21
Ireland 12¼% 1988	We do	not trade
Repsleol 11½% 1988	79½	16.90
E.I.B. 13¾% 1990	87½	16.52
Anheuser-Busch 11¼% 1990	77¼	16.34
United Biscuits 11% 1990	72½	17.29
Quebec Hydro 15% 1991 (CW)	81½	17.07
Ontario Hydro 13½% 1991	88¼	15.06
Barclays 8¼% 1992	66½	14.59
Hudson's Bay 10% 1994	71½	14.86
Dow Chemical 9¾% 1994	71	13.86
E.E.C. 11% 1995	74½	15.68
E.S.C.S. 8¾% 1997	61½	15.33
	Price	Conv. Prem.
Alco Standard 9½% 1994	95	0.39
Beatrice 4½% 1993	73½	1.25
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988	76	14.83
Ford 5% 1988	59	95.06
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	110½	—1.47
I.N.A. 6% 1997	137	1.46
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	90½	7.05
J. P. Morgan 4¼% 1987	105¼	—0.09
Revlon 4¼% 1987	92½	—0.89
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	71½	20.84
Warner Lambert 4½% 1987	62½	56.24
Xerox 5% 1988	61	141.80
DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES	Price	YTM
E.C.S.C. 7¼% 1986	95½	9.46
O.K.B. 9% 1987	94	10.45
World Bank 7¼% 1988	87¼	10.46
KOBE 8% 1990	90½	9.65
Austria 8¼% 1992	88¾	9.98
FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
B.N.P. 1985	100 9/16	18.46
Bank of Tokyo 1984	100⅛	19.34
I.B.J. 1985	100½	16.96
Offshore Mining 1986	100¼	18.52
Midland 1987	100½	18.25
Credit Nationale 1988	99½	18.40
G.Z.B. 1989	99⅝	17.20
Barclays 1990	99¾	17.39
B.N.P. 1991	100⅛	19.04
Midland 1993	99½	17.46
Chase Manhattan 1993	99⅞	18.77
Nat. West. 1994	99	16.70
Barclays 1995	99⅞	19.21

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities

Bid for Elliott Group

Jenks & Cattell's unknown men

By Philip Robinson

Talks start today between the chairmen of Jenks & Cattell and the Elliott Group of Peterborough after last week's £6.85m takeover bid by Jenks for Elliott.

Mr John Briggs, the Elliott part-time chairman, has so far made no comment on the paper offer with a cash alternative roughly half Elliott's stock market price. The board has told shareholders to do nothing for the time being.

By market capitalization, Jenks is a fifth the size, although in terms of assets the two are about equal. Both companies have been going through a bad time, but Jenks was enlivened in January after an off the shelf company, Deacongroom, bought a 20 per cent stake from Pentos, topped up its holding from the Jenks family to almost 30 per cent and then reduced to its present level of 24.5 per cent. The beneficial owners of these shares are known only to the Jenks board.

Mr Terence Leece, Jenks managing director since July, said: "You won't find out who is behind the company because the two directors of that company, who are its shareholders are both nominees for the beneficial owners. I know who they are but I have been asked by them not to make their names public."

Deacongroom has one nominee on the Jenks board, Mr Mark Clarke, a Nottingham businessman and an associate of the two beneficial Deacongroom owners. He runs his own business, Markeric, based in Pinxton, Derbyshire. A spokesman for that company said Mr Clarke was not available for comment.

Since Deacongroom took its stake there have been a number of board room reshuffles. Mr Clarke became a part-time director of the group 10 days after the company took its stake and a week after Mr Richard Ryland resigned. Two months later Mr Arthur Chamberlain retired as chairman and was replaced by Mr Robin Jenks who kept his responsibilities as managing director.

Then, in May, Jenks produced first half results for the six months to the end of January showing a loss of £455,000 against a profit of £140,000 and slashed the dividend by 66 per cent. Two months later Mr Leece was made managing director in place of Mr Jenks, who continued as chairman.

Jenks is offering five of its own shares for every six Elliott shares. With a cash alternative of 28p Jenks' price rose 5p to 63p on Friday at which level the offer values Elliott at 52p compared with a current price of 43p.

The Jenks camp is claiming irrevocable acceptances from holders of 12.12 per cent of Elliott and says that shareholder with 14.24 per cent are in concert with them.

Mr Leece says: "These will be made named in the formal offer document. We were told to disclose those who were acting in concert with us because the stock was sold through stockbrokers Bone Fitzgerald, through whom the irrevocable acceptance package was drawn up."

Jenks' own shareholder will have to approve the deal before the bid can go through. Its largest shareholder is Armstrong Equipment with 28.76 per cent. M & G has 8.16 per cent and Britannic Assurance has 6.8 per cent. Mr Leece says they have asked for more details before deciding if they are willing to approve the deal.

Swan Brewery changes hands

Mr Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur, gained control of Swan Brewery on Saturday after increasing his offer from A$2.50 to A$2.70 a share. His victory over the Swan board cost him A$162m.

Swan's directors tried to find a counter-bidder but were unsuccessful. After the increase in Mr Bond's offer the Swan directors agreed to recommend it to shareholders.

Shareholders in Swan had been assured by their board that a rival would be announced.

Small oil companies in peril

In a week in which the Government said it would sell off BNOC's oil-production interests and British Gas's North Sea oil field holdings, Carr Sebag has given warning that many of the smaller companies operating in the North Sea will not survive the next two years.

In its *Oil Research Newsletter*, it says that the companies' demise will come, given the spiralling cost of offshore oil exploration, unless capital raising conditions in London improve markedly.

It foresees a process of attrition, in which cash-rich companies such as Ultramar, Tricentrol and Charterhouse strive to increase their reserve base.

For the international majors, Carr Sebag forecasts improving trading conditions, on the basis of exploration results. It adds that North Sea continues to provide plenty of promise.

They pick onshore companies as a more promising prospect.

The other big area of attraction it highlights is Australia with strong recommendations for all three of the main Australian energy companies: BHP, Santos and Woodside.

It is to Hongkong that now-

Brokers' views

diversifying record player group BSR is looking to base its recovery, according to L. Messel. After failing to make good use of its strong cash flows in the early 1970s to provide a sufficiently diversified company, BSR needed heavy losses later in the decade to provide the stimulus to acquire a high-technology Hongkong operation, Astec.

The brokers say this has changed BSR's image, product and profit base. It is now in a strong position to develop accurate electronic control systems which in turn offer substantial potential for full profits recovery in a growth area

Phillips & Drew say that there appears to have been a modest pick-up in demand for most United Kingdom electronic distributors in the past three months, but the outlook remains flat. Share ratings of the main companies are still high relative to the market, and it argues that there is a strong case for switching to United States companies.

This would take advantage of the superior growth prospects for the American industry. Demand there should begin to pick up slowly

"A problem company in an industry not without difficulties" is how **Buckmaster & Moore** describe Scottish & Newcastle Breweries. The company's beer division is responsible for 75 per cent of profits. Margins are under greater pressure than those of rivals because of its greater exposure in the fiercely competitive free-trade and take-home markets.

The brokers believe that Scottish & Newcastle's recent reduction in capacity at its Holyrood brewery was insufficient. There should also have been cutbacks at the Manchester brewery, it says. Nor, it says, have efforts at diversification, notably the acquisition of EMI's hotel interests, been a conspicuous success.

However, it believes that Scottish & Newcastle can survive what will be a difficult few years. It firmly believes any takeover would be neither desirable nor practical.

Business appointments

Ellerman Travel chief

Mr I. D. Christians will be the new chief executive of Ellerman Travel & Leisure. He succeeds Mr W. W. MacDougall, who has resigned and will relinquish that post at the end of the year. Mr Christians is at present managing director of the Ellerman insurance subsidiary, London & Hull Maritime Insurance Company, and its associated companies, and he will continue in those posts for the time being.

Mr Michael Wilson has become director and general manager of Renishaw Electrical, with responsibilities for engineering and manufacture.

Mr John Royston Moore has been made chairman of the Wool, Jute and Flax Industry Training Board. He succeeds the late Mr N. J. A. Crosse. Mr Moore recently retired as deputy principal of Bradford College.

Mr R. A. Day is now chief executive of Ukay Furnishing Centres—a subsidiary of Associated Dairies Group. He succeeds Mr Leslie Ames, who has left the company.

Mr George E. Light has been named managing director of Amoco Chemicals, Europe, with its headquarters in Geneva. He replaces Mr Ralph M. Winters, who recently was named vice-president, marketing, fibre and film intermediates for Amoco at the company's Chicago headquarters.

Mr Derek V. Damerell, chief executive of BUPA (British United Provident Association), has been elected president of the International Federation of Voluntary Health Service Funds.

Mr Colin Lewin has become director and general manager of The Power Equipment Co.

A second imbroglio over cocoa stocks

As an inveterate guzzler of chocolate from childhood, a habit little improved despite the damage wrought by City hospitality, I must confess an ambivalent attitude towards the cocoa market. Delicious as its offspring may be, nobody actually needs the humble bean. Yet, several countries, and poor ones at that, depend on it for a living. One person's luxury, a victim of discretionary spending, is another person's necessity.

That necessity has never been more heavily underscored than it is now by the problems afflicting the International Cocoa Organization's buffer stock. After muddling through what some feared was a fatal dispute over the terms of the 1980 International Cocoa Agreement—a dispute which left the Ivory Coast, the biggest exporter, outside the pact—cocoa producers and consumers have lurched without so much as a breather into a second imbroglio.

When the buffer stock manager announced that he would start buying cocoa on September 28, two days before the new agreement came into force, the cocoa price was well below the minimum intervention level of 110 cents a pound.

It was obvious that anyone with cocoa to spare would tender it to the buffer stock. But the argument, often advanced by Mr Kwesi Hackman, executive director of the ICCO, was that once prices rose to within the buffer stock intervention limits they could be held there.

Unfortunately, 'twas not so. To date the manager has bought 61,325 tonnes of cocoa, a sizable pile by any standard and approximately the surplus of cocoa production over demand estimated for the 1980-81 crop.

The only problem was that the exercise consumed some two thirds of the $225m available to the buffer stock, but prices showed little sign of stabilizing within the intervention range. On Friday evening the ICCO's official indicator price was 93.8 cents.

Odd things had been happening. The assumption that the price would rise in advance of the buffer stock entering the market was correct. December cocoa, which had been £1,258.50 a tonne in London at the beginning of September, reached £1,312.50 on September 28. That, however, was its greatest hour. The December contract closed on Friday at £1,186.

In their report at the end of September, Gill & Duffus, an expert gatherer of cocoa market facts and figures, put the season's surplus at 77,000 tonnes only a little above their previous range. At the same time, demand seems to be rising.

Cocoa grindings in the United States, the biggest market, were up 39.8 per cent higher in the third quarter than in the second, while those in Britain, Holland and Germany were also higher.

Faced with so unusual a concatenation of events, the buffer stock manager took the only course open in logic and honour: he asked for more money. He is due to report back to the executive committee of the ICCO on November 16 with plans for raising between $370m and $400m from the banks. The market expectation is that, assuming he does put a syndicated loan together, price will again rise in anticipation of more buying.

But I have my doubts as to whether even another $400m will be enough to support the market. A long term factor working in the buffer stock manager's favour is that despite continuing big surpluses higher grindings have cut world stocks from 708,000 tonnes to 592,000 tonnes over the last year.

I shall be surprised, however, if, when munching my Christmas goodies, the cocoa price is firmly lodged in the intervention range. And that is not a happy prospect for the struggling cocoa producers.

Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

Weekly list of fixed-interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-90	62	62
All Ply Hldngs 9½ Ln '92-97	60	61½
All Brew 6½ Deb '87-92	52	52
Do 7¾ Ln 93-98	50	50½
AB Foods 6½ Ln '87-2002	18	18½
Assoc Elec 78-83	83½*	84½
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	56¼	56½
BICC 5¾ Deb '90-95	55¼	57
BLMC '98-2003	28	28
Do 7½ '87-92	37½	36½
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	36	37½
BOC 5¾ Deb '81-86	85*	84¾*
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	85	85¼
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	51½	52½
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	56*	57½
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	55¾	56¼
Bass Ltd 3¼ Ln '87-92	34¾	38½
Do 7¾ '92-97	50¾	50¼
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	60½	59¾
Beecham 6½ Ln '78-83	84	84
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	57	56
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	71¾	71¾
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	47	47¼
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	55½	55½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	61½	61½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	88	88
Do 7½ '88-93	54¼	54½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	59	59½
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	83	82
Brit Shoe 7 '80-82	96	95½
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	33	33
Huntley & Palmer 7½ Deb '90-95	58½	58½
ICI 5½ '94-2004	36½	37
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	59	69
Do 8 '88-93	57¾	68½
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	65¼*	67*
Do 7½ 2004-09	44½*	45¼*
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	60½	60½
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	46¾*	47*
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	64	64

	Latest price	Prev price
Land Securities 8½ '93-97	55	55½
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	57¾	57
Lucas 7¾ '85-88	63¼	64
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	48¼	50
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	64*	65¼
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	72¼	72¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	62½	62¼
Rank Hovis 8¾ Ln '91-93	58	58
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	56*	58*
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '89-90	57½*	57½*
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	64	61
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	41½	41
Sainsbury (J) 7¾ Deb '87-92	64	64
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	78*	80½*
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	58¼*	56¾*
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	65½	65
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	31½	31
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	87¼	87¼
Do 7¾ Deb '84-89	63¼	63
Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-93	55½	53¼
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	74	74
Do 7¾ '87-92	58½	59
Tilling (T) 8½ Ln '89-94	56*	56½*
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	30½	31
Do 7¾ '85-90	63	65½
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	54¼	54¼
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-93	59	58½
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	60½	60
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	70	70
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	44	44½
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	61½	63
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	63	63¾
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	49½*	49¾
Do 8 Ln '90-95	53½	54½
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	46¼*	47*
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	52	52
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-2000	170	170

	Latest price	Prev price
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	355	385
BLMC 7¾ '82-87	41½*	41½*
Beecham 5 '84-94	270	240
Bowater 7 '92-97	89	87
Burmah Oil 8½ Ln '91-96	56	56
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	72¼	74
Burton Gp 9½ Ln 98-2003	56	56
Cadbury Schweppes 8½ Ln '94-2004	50*	50
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	28	29¾
Do 7½ '90-95	50	51½
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	41	40½
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	56½	56½
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	40½*	41*
Do 7 '82-87	66½	67
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	56	55¼
Debenhams 6½ 2nd Deb	51¾	52½
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	50½	50½
Do 7½ 2002-07	48½	48½
Distillers 7½ '88-93	51*	53¾
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	65¼	65
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	79	79
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	56½*	57½*
GEC 7¼ '87-92	54	54
Do 7¾ '88-95	55	56¾
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	51½	51½
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	25½p*	25½p
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	65¾	66
Grand Met 10 '91-96	62½	65
GUS 5½ Ln	33½	32½
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	67	67½
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	54	54
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	62¾	63¾
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	72½	72½
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	59½*	58
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	137	137
MEPC 6½ '95-2000	71	73½
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	67	66
Romney Tst 4½ '73-98	110	111
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	81*	81*
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	83	83

*Ex dividend

Law Report October 26 1981

Council can change ground of care

W v Nottinghamshire County Council

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Oliver and Mr Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered October 22]

Where a child had been received into the care of a local authority under section 1(1) of the Children Act 1948 and the authority subsequently passed a resolution that the parental rights and duties with respect to the child should be vested in the authority but the mother served a counter-notice on the authority objecting to the resolution, upon a complaint being made by the authority to a juvenile court the court could order that the resolution should not lapse if at the time of the hearing there was a ground on which a resolution could be founded even though that particular ground did not exist at the time when the resolution was passed. Despite the passing of a resolution under section 2 of the 1948 Act, as amended, the child remained in the care of the local authority under section 1.

The Court of Appeal in a reserved judgment of the court gave reasons for having on October 13 allowed an appeal by Nottinghamshire County Council from an order of the Family Division Divisional Court (Sir John Arnold, President, and Mr Justice Eastham) dated July 7, 1981, that the mother's appeal from the Nottingham Juvenile Court should be allowed and the local authority's appeal dismissed and that the child should be made a ward of court.

On December 12, 1980, the juvenile court had made an order under section 2(5) of the 1948 Act, as amended, directing that a resolution passed by Nottinghamshire County Council Social Services Committee on October 4, 1979, under section 2(1) vesting in them the parental rights and duties in respect of a child of Miss W should not lapse by reason of a counter-notice served by her.

The Children Act 1975 provides by section 57: "The following section is substituted for section 2 of the Children Act 1948.

"2(1)... if it appears to a local authority in relation to any child who is in their care under the foregoing section... (b) that a parent of his... (v) has so consistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent as to be unfit to have the care of the child; or... (d) that throughout the three years preceding the passing of the resolution the child has been in the care of a local authority under the foregoing section... the local authority may resolve that there shall vest in them the parental rights and duties with respect to that child...".

Mr R. J. Mitchell for the local authority; Mr Nicholas Wall for the mother.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the child was born to Miss W on February 21, 1977 when she was 16 years old. She was in care and incapable of looking after the child so that on March 3, 1977, the child was received into care by the local authority with her consent. In April 1978 he was placed with foster parents. The mother failed to establish any kind of relationship with him.

In July 1979 the mother consented in writing to the passing of a resolution under section 2(1) but she withdrew her consent before it was passed. On October 4, 1979, however, the local authority passed the appropriate resolution relying upon section 2(1)(b) (v), that the mother had "so consistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent as to be unfit to have the care of the child". The appropriate notice and counter-notice was given by the local authority and the mother respectively, under subsections (2) and (4), and the local authority subsequently laid a complaint under subsection (5) to the juvenile court.

The matter came on for hearing on January 29, 1980, when the parties proposed that the hearing should be adjourned for one year to enable contact to be built up between the child and mother, and the court acceded to the proposal. It might have been a reasonable course to take but it had caused considerable complications. The procedure under the 1948 Act was too inelastic to accommodate easily such a prima facie reasonable approach.

Efforts were made by all concerned to establish contact between the mother and child, the mother cooperating fully, but the efforts resulted in such an upset for the child that the attempt was stopped in April 1980 by the local authority. The hearing was resumed on November 21, 1980.

Under subsection (5) the juvenile court had to be satisfied on three matters, which were set out in the form of provisos, before they could order that a resolution made under section 2(1) should not lapse.

Those were: "(a) that the grounds mentioned in subsection (1) of this on which the local authority purported to pass the resolution were made out, and (b) that at the time of the hearing there continued to be grounds on which a resolution under subsection (1) of this section could be founded, and (c) that it is in the interests of the child to do so".

The justices in their reasons stated that they were satisfied as to (a) and (b), namely that at the date of the resolution and at the time of the hearing before them the mother had "so consistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligation of a parent as to be unfit to have the care of the child", and as to (c), and they ordered that the resolution should not lapse.

The local authority contended in the alternative to proviso (b) that by the time of the resumed hearing the child had been in their care under section 1 throughout the preceding three years and that, accordingly, there was a ground under section 2(1)(d) on which a resolution could have been founded. The justices did not consider it necessary to decide that point. The mother appealed to the Divisional Court.

It was not disputed that the local authority were justified in passing the original resolution, nor was it suggested that it was in the child's interests that the resolution should lapse and he be returned to his mother.

The Divisional Court held that it was permissible to examine the mother's behaviour during the adjournment, and that in the light of her regular access until it was stopped the justices could not find that proviso (b) was satisfied on the basis that at the date of the hearing in November 1980 there continued to be grounds upon which a resolution could be founded under subsection (1)(b)(v).

That conclusion involved two separate points of construction: the meaning to be given to the words in subsection (1)(b)(v) themselves, and the meaning of the words "at the time of the hearing" in proviso (b) to subsection (5). Before their Lordships the local authority had not challenged that part of the judgment of the Divisional Court.

On the local authority's alternative submission that by the time of the resumed hearing it would have been open to them to pass a resolution under section 2(1)(d), based on the fact that the child had been in their care under section 1 for three years, the Divisional Court held that the child ceased to be in their care "under the foregoing section" from the moment the resolution was passed.

The court further held that to satisfy proviso (b) the ground relied upon by the local authority as existing "at the time of the hearing" had to have subsisted also at the date of the original resolution.

On the first point their Lordships were unable to accept the proposition that the 1948 Act gave rise to two different forms of care; "voluntary" care under section 1, and some form of presumably involuntary care under section 2. Accordingly the phrase "in care of a local authority under the foregoing section" 2(1)(d) included children who had been subject to a resolution under that section at some time during the relevant three-year period.

Care under the 1948 Act was often spoken of as "voluntary care", to distinguish it from care under an order made under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969, but it was an inaccurate expression. Care under the 1948 Act was usually voluntary placement by the parent, but not necessarily.

The purpose of section 2 was, in a proper case, to remove the right of parents under section 1(3) to have the children returned to their care, but it did not affect the nature or status of the care under section 1. The local authority, therefore, were in a position in this case to found a resolution on the ground of three years in care "under the foregoing section".

Proviso (b) to section 2(5) could not be construed as meaning that the ground referred to in it had to be the same ground as that relied upon in the first place to found the resolution which was the subject matter of the proceedings before the court. It required the court to consider the hypothetical question whether the facts were such at the time of the hearing that the local authority could lawfully have passed a section 2(1) resolution; not necessarily a resolution founded on the same ground as the resolution under consideration.

The next question was whether, as the Divisional Court held, the ground relied upon to satisfy the proviso had to have existed at the time of the actual resolution.

The question was whether the resolution should remain in force. If the original ground upon which the resolution was founded was no longer available to the local authority at the date of the hearing owing to a change of circumstances, but some other ground was available at that stage could it be relevant that it was not available at the earlier stage?

Whether it was or not, the fact was that at the date of the hearing there was an available ground upon which, at that date, the local authority could have founded a resolution and, therefore, justified their action of retaining the child in their care, despite the request of the parent for the return of the child.

The words "there continued to be" meant that at the date of the hearing the local authority had to continue to be in a position to pass a valid resolution under the terms of section 2(1). For that purpose "there continued to be grounds" meant that at the time of the hearing, notwithstanding that the original ground for the resolution had gone, the local authority was still in a position to pass a valid resolution on some other ground which was available to them at that stage.

The appeal would be allowed. The order below would be set aside, the mother's appeal from the order of the juvenile court dismissed and it would be ordered that the minor should cease to be a ward of court. In other words the resolution should not be allowed to lapse.

Solicitors: Mr A. Sandford, Nottingham; Rotheras, Nottingham.

No certiorari after appeal

Regina v Carlisle Crown Court, Ex parte Marcus-Moore

Where fresh evidence came to light after an appeal had been heard by the Crown Court, an order of certiorari was not available to quash the decision of the inferior tribunal and order a new trial, Lord Justice Donaldson, sitting with Mr Justice Skinner in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, held on October 21.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the applicant had not been seeking to complain over what had happened at the Crown Court but to adduce fresh evidence. Had there been a right of appeal rather than judicial review there would be jurisdiction to set the decision aside and order a retrial, but the Divisional Court had no such jurisdiction where the Crown Court had sat as an appeal court from a magistrates' court. Judicial review was capable of being extended to meet changing circumstances, but not to the extent that it became something different from review by developing an appellate nature.

R v Sussex Quarter Sessions, Ex parte Albert and Maud Johnson Trust Ltd ([1974] 1 QB 24) confirmed that view. In any event that decision was binding on the court and the application should be dismissed. Mr Justice Skinner agreed.

The court agreed that a point of law of general public importance was involved.

Tennis



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

The Brighton belle: Susan Barker, of Devon, laps up the cream of the spoils.

Miss Barker raises her game

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Susan Barker, aged 25, of Devon, beat three younger and more highly ranked players in consecutive three-set matches to win the Daihatsu women's tournament at the Brighton Centre. They were Tracy Austin, the United States champion, Barbara Potter, who reached the semi-final round of the same event, and Mima Jausovec, who advanced to the last eight of the French and Wimbledon championships.

In yesterday's singles final Miss Barker beat Miss Jausovec 4—6, 6—1, 6—1 in an hour and 50 minutes. This was the shortest and least exciting match of the three in question. It might have been over sooner but for the fact that the first set turned sour for Miss Barker when it seemed she had achieved a 5—3 lead. The rally that "won" her that game was replayed and Miss Barker wildly lost 12 of the next 14 points—and the set with them.

Serving at 40—30, Miss Barker played a cross-court backhand that eluded the little Yugoslav's lunging racket. An "out" call was instantly corrected but Miss Jausovec—perhaps afflicted by wishful thinking, insisted that the first call had inhibited her shot.

The umpire, George Grime, considered that Miss Barker's was a winner anyway and that, as Miss Jausovec's subsequent protest concerned fact rather than law, there was no justification for asking the referee to intervene. But the referee, Mrs Bea Seal, had seen the incident, quickly appeared on court and with Miss Barker's agreement decided that the point should be replayed.

"I was as sick as anything when I went on and was really sluggish after that break," Miss Barker said later. "It cost me the first set." Any sluggishness was, it seemed, mental rather than physical. But the loss of that set might seriously have sapped the emotional and physical resources of a player who had taken an hour and 54 minutes to beat Miss Austin and two hours and 23 minutes to beat Miss Potter.

Miss Barker was in no condition to welcome the prospect of a third set. To counter that she played the second and third sets well enough to reduce what could have been an excessive strain upon her reserves.

Both players looked as if they were inhibited by the unusual experience of playing a singles final and in any case had already played enough tennis for one week.

Neither played her best match of the tournament but, even so, this was an admirably crisp and thoughtful contest illuminated by ardous and shrewdly designed rallies. Miss Jausovec's problem was that, although she did everything well, in no area was she sufficiently punishing to swing the match her way.

By contrast, Miss Barker's deep and powerful forehand was often a point-winner. Its precision is usually the key to her success or failure. But throughout this tournament she was more effective than usual because her backhand and forecourt game had a soundness and assurance that we had little cause to expect.

Miss Barker won £9,362 from the singles and £553 from the doubles. In her last three singles matches she beat a baseliner, a specialist in the service and volley and another baseliner. That she surmounted such a variety of challenges was much to her credit—never more so than Saturday when Miss Potter served for the match twice. True, a home crowd and the home court and three American opponents in five matches almost gave Miss Barker the feeling that she was playing a Wightman Cup contest.

That helped her but she still had to do her stuff—and she did it so well that she looked an even better player than she did in 1977, when she was briefly ranked third in the world. "Then it was instinct," Miss Barker said yesterday. "Now I know when to raise my game."

Miss Barker was seeded seventh, Miss Jausovec sixth. Both had a good week, as did Anne Smith, who beat the second seed, Sylvia Hanika. Miss Potter and Miss Smith, both beaten in the semi-final round of the singles, played doubles together for the first time and yesterday beat Miss Jausovec and Pamela Shriver, 6—7, 6—3, 6—4, in a final that gave the tournament a spectacular and educational climax.

Miss Jausovec thus finished second in both events but has £5,660 to put into her bank account. In tennis losing finals hurts the pride a lot more that it hurts the pocket.

Gerulaitis may face suspension

Melbourne, Oct 25.—Vitas Gerulaitis was fined $1,750 and could face suspension after forfeiting the third set of the men's singles final to Australia's Peter McNamara in a controversial finish to the Melbourne Indoor Tennis Championships.

Gerulaitis was declared to have defaulted after refusing to continue following a series of disputed calls. McNamara was awarded the match 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

Rugby Union

Strength of pack gives Wallabies tour hope

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Northern Division 6 Australians 6

For the sake of their own morale and the future well-being of the tour, it was important that the Australians got a good result at Gosforth on Saturday in a game sponsored by Thorn EMI. They achieved it in a pragmatic, unglamorous way, with fierce aggression and commitment at forward, excellent overall defence and the controlling boot of Paul McLean at stand-off half.

For all but the earliest stages of the contest, the Australians had a centre playing at scrum half. When Carter departed with a bruised hip he had to be replaced by Mitchell Cox, whose elder brother, Philip, arrived yesterday as standby for Hipwell. *Cox naturally had some problems* but did an adequate, lively job.

In those circumstances, the Wallabies must have been satisfied to earn a draw against such opposition by two penalty goals, kicked downwind by McLean in the first half, to a penalty goal by Spaven and a dropped goal by Siemen, both scored in the last ten minutes.

The scoreline reflected the content of a largely uninspiring game in uninspiring surroundings, and there was no reprise for the North of that epic, red-blooded win over the All Blacks two seasons ago. One wonders why the division stage these games at the greyhound stadium, where there is so little atmosphere for players or spectators.

Had the North been able to capitalize on early pressure, they might have built a platform for better things. But Spaven, who experienced a harrowing afternoon coping with McLean's shrewd Garry Owens, missed three penalty attempts into the wind from testing angles.

By half-time, when the Wallabies' scrummage was looking stronger than at any time on the tour so far, McLean had landed his second goal, from 40 metres out. Ironically enough, the final count of strikes against the head was one in five in favour of Simpson—a result bearing testimony to the speed of his hooking and/or a lack of rapport between Carberry and his deputy scrum half.

The North's pursuit of the loose ball in second phase operations was not improved by the replacement at the interval of their flanker, Morris, by Bainbridge—although it provided more physical presence at the line-out, an area which must be giving the tourists continuing cause for concern. One of their locks, Hall, got little joy from Beaumont at the front, and the other, Williams, no more from Sydall, who should have enhanced his claims for an England B cap. The throwing in was too flat for Williams, who must prefer a lobbed ball.

There was, however, an improvement by the Wallabies in their tidying up of deflections and ricochets. Loane thundered impressively on the fringes and Roche, a good little 'un, grafting first at the breakdowns, looked all fire and fury.

On a day when Carleton had to retire early with a recurrence of his shoulder injury, the England selectors must at least have taken comfort from the sight of a sharply-honed Smith at scrum half. But Williams, whose left foot harnessed the wind effectively in the second half, stood so far off his partner's service that midfield contrivances rarely achieved momentum against an emphatic defence reinforced by the tourists' blind-side wing.

The North might have been better advised to explore the shorter *side* more often, or to attack closer to the scrummage, and then to spread things wide to the wings. Siemen, as ever, put a stamp of class on his defensive work. Squires still looked totally secure and strong and inventive at close quarters. Bond, in his first representative appearance since early last year, belied suggestions that he has lost an edge in pace.

Spaven hit a post with a simple-looking penalty attempt in the second half before finding the target with about 10 minutes to go. Shortly after that, the Australians were penalized for a crooked feed and Siemen dropped a handsome *goal from the free kick*.

The injury to Parker is not a serious one. Meanwhile, a third scrum-half, Philip Cox, who has won five Australian caps, joined the rest of the party when they arrived in Wales yesterday evening. The next two fixtures are against Bridgend and the national B side.

Hipwell is reported to be making good progress and, if he is not fit to play his first game next Saturday, there is some confidence that he will be ready to start against Pontypool on Wednesday week. The No 8, Greg Cornelsen, who dropped out of the Wallabies' side against Oxford University last Wednesday because of hamstring trouble, is also coming along nicely.

NORTHERN DIVISION: N Spaven (Sale); P J Squires (Harrogate), A Wright (Sale), A M Bond (Sale), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); P N Williams (Orrell), S J Smith (Sale); C White (Gosforth), A Simpson (Sale), J A H Bell (Gosforth), W B Beaumont (Fylde, captain), J Sydall (Waterloo), T Morris (Liverpool), K Moss (Liverpool), P H Moss (Orrell).

AUSTRALIANS: R G Gould; M C Martin, M D O'Connor, A G Slack, B J Moon; P E McLean, A J Parker, A M D'Arcy, C M Carberry, D J Curran, D Hall, S A Williams, C Roche, M E Loane, A A Shaw (captain).

Referee: K Rowlands (Wales).

Bridgend minds on other matters

By Gerald Davies

Bridgend 7 Aberavon 6

In a television interview the other evening Sir Nicholas Shehadie, the Australians' manager said that he was quite looking forward to the impending visit to Wales and to enjoying some sunshine. If Saturday's weather conditions continue he will receive no golden autumnal welcome, he will get what he more truthfully expects, rain.

The atrociously wet conditions at Brewery Field ruined what was a thrilling contest in prospect. It ruined any proper assessment too of Bridgend's chances against the Wallabies on Wednesday.

Bridgend have always favoured an adventurous game, and Aberavon themselves these days, while still retaining their traditional hardness up front, are quite happy to take up such a challenge. They have a young set of backs including Thomas on the right wing who has already notched up ten tries, and in Lewis and Giles at halfback they have the rightful inheritors of the mantle worn for so long by Shell and Bevan. On the day their handling was surer and their kicking more accurate than their international counterparts.

Pearce in particular had an off day and was in charitable mood with his line kicking. Time and again the ball failed to reach its intended destination. On Wednesday the Wallabies will punish such profligacy severely.

Both sides were caught in two minds in this game. Neither were quite sure whether to provide some entertainment by running the ball or play more realistically to the adverse conditions. You were left to wonder too, whether Wednesday's match dominated Bridgend minds. With the ball more often than not on the floor some of their ranks were not going to put themselves unduly at risk. When Knight came charging through from the end of a lineout Bridgend offered only the flimsiest of opposition.

It developed into a mauling, grafting game and was largely left to the kickers to attempt to put points on the board. It was not an entirely fruitful afternoon here either.

Lewis was successful with only two out of six penalty attempts for Aberavon and Pearce and Davies between them failed with six attempts for the home team. Davies did eventually succeed with one effort.

With Aberavon leading 6-3 in deteriorating conditions, it was felt that we had seen all the points we were likely to see. But the home team in characteristic fashion scored a superb try to win the match. When James ran 50 metres and side-stepped Lewis to score in the corner.

Two changes: Bridgend expect a record crowd for the visit of the Australians on Wednesday, the Press Association reports. Bridgend have not been beaten at the Brewery Field for 39 games, but this season lost four times away.

With Ian Stephens, a prop serving a one-month suspension after being sent off for deliberately collapsing scrums, their side contains only three full internationals. They have made two changes from Saturday's side. Owen is preferred to Barber on the wing and Ellis replaces Lyn Davies in the back row.

BRIDGEND: H Davies; G Webbe, R James, C Williams, C Barber, G Pearce, Gerald Williams (captain), L Rowe, C Hillman, M James, G Jones, R Evans, B Howe, Gareth Williams, L Davies.

ABERAVON: W Lewis; M Thomas, B Hughes, G Matthews, C Hartr, M Lewis, R Giles, P Knight, B James, S Hopkins, R Davies, A Martin (captain), A Owen, S Thomas, J Jenkins.

Referees: M Rae (Ireland).

Swansea the victors, Leicester the proud

By Gordon Allan

Leicester 12 Swansea 19

There may have been a better rugby match on Saturday than the one at Welford Road, but I doubt it. There may have been a better try than the one scored by Woodward for Leicester but I doubt it.

Swansea beat Leicester by three penalty goals, two dropped goals, and a try, to two goals. It was a match that raised great expectations and satisfied all of them—a rare occurrence. Here was the best team in England pitted against one of the best in Wales. Here, if you must, was an international match in miniature. Here were fine players, an admirable referee, a crowd on tiptoe and a damp but not disheartening autumn afternoon.

And here was Woodward's try. It was scored in injury time at the end of the first half, when Swansea led 6—0 and could have led 26-0, considering the abundance of possession won by their forwards. From a ruck near touch just inside the Leicester half, Kenney stole away on the blind side. The movement spread like a fire. It reached the middle of the field, then turned towards touch again. Finally, it fanned out all the way across to the left, where Woodward, amid deafening enthusiasm, scored in the corner.

The ball changed hands 12 times. Cusworth handled it three times. I believe Johnson and Hall were involved somewhere along the line. For a minute or so Swansea were powerless. It was a perfect try of its kind, and Hare gave it the perfect conversion.

In scoring such a transcendent try, Leicester proved, like London Welsh 10 years ago, that you can have a great team without necessarily having a great pack. Swansea had the great pack here. They were the masters of line-out, ruck and maul. In the tight they were solid as iron. But their backs' efforts to break through were surpassed by Leicester's tenacity in preventing them. As is their way, Leicester, with far less of the ball, often looked more dangerous, particularly in counter-attacks.

Dacey, from a maul, and Brynmor Williams, from a scrummage in front, dropped a goal each for Swansea, and Wyatt kicked three penalties, two of them for offside near the Leicester posts. Rudd[illegible], an omnipresent, foraging flank forward, scored a try in injury time after Leicester had rallied up to 15—12 with a try by Whitcombe, a prop in his first senior game, converted by Hare.

For Leicester, in spite of losing, it was one of their proudest days. For Swansea, in spite of the relative failure of their three-quarters, there was the sense of a point proved, of a mission accomplished.

LEICESTER: [illegible]

SWANSEA: [illegible]

Referee: [illegible]

A Somerset mud cake with Ralston cream

By Daniel Hands

Somerset 21 Gloucestershire 7

If Cornwall win the south-west division of the county championship they should send a thank-you letter to the Somerset pack for subduing Gloucestershire at Bath Recreation Ground on Saturday. After their 6-0 defeat of Devon at Exeter, from two penalties scored by Martin, Cornwall head their division in the championship *sponsored* by Thorn-EMI while Gloucestershire, perennial group winners and never less than semi-finalists in the last 13 years, must pick themselves up for the visit to Cambourne on November 14.

In mud and rain it was an amazing display by an unfancied Somerset pack in which Whittle and Nick Williams stood out. Whittle began at flanker but within seven minutes had moved to hooker after the departure of Cunningham, who was badly concussed trying to stop a charge by Boyle.

Four years ago Whittle was a Bristol and England under-23 hooker but a head injury interrupted his career for nearly two years. When he returned with Taunton it was in the back row. His abrupt resumption in the front row saw him steal a Gloucestershire put-in and contribute an intelligent and whole-hearted performance in the loose. It was entirely fitting that he should have scored the final try in Somerset's win by two goals and three penalty goals to a try and a penalty.

William's challenge in the line-out, well supported by Lye, helped neutralise the threat posed by Boyle and Hesford, and he and his club colleague, Lee, stormed about in the loose like additional loose forwards. Gloucestershire, without their injured captain, Rafter, looked lethargic and their eclipse in the second half was well nigh total.

Behind the Somerset pack Horton had one of his very good days and his backs handled the greasy ball with rare skill. As the Gloucestershire pack lost their way the Somerset back row tore into the visiting backs: Harding had to face mounting pressure and Jones found the ball coming at him at a disconcerting variety of heights and speeds.

The cream on Somerset's cake was the goal kicking of Ralston. *The Bath full back made nonsense* of the conditions, kicking out of the mud as though he spent his days practising in a ploughed field rather than practising medicine.

It has been two years since Somerset last won a championship match—and that was at Bath against Gloucestershire—when Ralston put them in front with a penalty. Jones kicked one for Gloucestershire before a splendid break by Carr sent Morley over for a try in the corner.

Two minutes after the interval Whittle put Lane in the clear for a corner try converted by Ralston, who kicked two more excellent penalties, the second of which put his team two scores away and virtually out of reach. But when the Somerset forwards swept down *on the Gloucestershire line* a minute before the end the ball went loose, ricocheted off a Gloucestershire boot and Whittle snapped it up and crossed near the posts, Ralston converting.

SOMERSET: C Ralston (Bath); J Lane, G Williams (Bristol), C Reid (Bath) (replacement, [illegible] Burns (Bridgwater)), S Goode (Clifton), J Horton (Bath), S Lewis (Bath), D Lee, R Cunningham (Bath) (replacement, I Etchells, Taunton), P Norris (Bridgwater), J Hockins (Weston-Super-Mare), P Still (Bristol), N Williams (Bath), A Whittle (Taunton), R Lye (Bath).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P Cue (Bristol); A Morley, I Carr (Bristol), S Parsloe, R Mogg (Gloucester), L Jones (Gloucester), R Harding (Bristol); G Sargent (Gloucester), K Bourne, A Sheppard, N Pomphrey (Bristol), S Boyle, J Orwin (Gloucester), M Hayes (Cheltenham), R Hesford (Bristol).

Referee: P Wakefield (London).

Harlequins swamped by flood of Cardiff tries

By John Clemison

Harlequins 17 Cardiff 47

There was never any real doubt who would win at Twickenham on Saturday, Cardiff stormed through the first quarter scoring at better than a point a minute and though Harlequins mounted a spirited fight-back on either side of half time, Cardiff ended the game with their eigth try and sixth conversion.

Throughout the match, Cardiff played their traditional, free-running game and the Harlequins' defence was at times cut to shreds by the incisive thrusts of the Cardiff centres.

But the game was absorbing for other reasons. Cardiff spent exactly 18 minutes before and after the *interval without improving* their score at all—and not for want of effort—and in that period Harlequins chipped away at the lead, crossing the Welsh line twice with tries by Dudman and Moriarty.

And after 20 minutes, the referee suddenly *seemed* to realize that there was a fair amount of law-breaking going on, misdemeanours he had somehow missed earlier through being unsighted. Most irritating was Cardiff's habit of passing with one knee on the ground.

That apart, Cardiff have good reason to be satisfied. Even without Scott, at No 8, their back row managed to bring Holmes a steady supply of second phase possession. Davies, at stand-off, distributed *the ball in his usual fluent style*, often generating delicate scissors movements with both Daniels and Yandle.

The tries flowed freely. Williams, Daniels and Yandle all touched down twice, Evans and Lewis once each. Davies, as sure as ever in the light breeze, kicked six conversions and added a penalty goal.

Harlequins have cause for concern. They have conceded more than 45 points against both Leicester and Cardiff this season and will be tempted to make wholesale changes before they meet London Welsh next Saturday.

They do, however, have a stronger side than the result suggests. Bushell at last has made the move from full back to stand-off and will look the part in any company. The backs were hampered by niggling injuries, and Birkett retired with a cut forehead after 70 minutes. The forwards just managed to stand their ground at the set-pieces.

The Harlequins selectors will take comfort from the form of Weekes, whose back row play was a delight to watch. It was he who sold Williams a perfect dummy and sent Moriarty on his way for the second of Harlequins' three tries.

Dudman scored the first when he collected Davies's weak clearance and danced through the entire Cardiff side, and Hodgkiss touched down the third, which Dudman converted. Dudman also kicked an early penalty goal.

HARLEQUINS: R Dudman; S Moriarty, D Hodgkiss, G Birkett (captain) (rep, K Bennett), S Simson; K Bushell, J Gilmer; T Claxton, C Kersey, A Barker, M Rocks, R Riddell, J Atkin, E Weekes, G Rudolph.

CARDIFF: R Williams; S Evans, P Daniels, D Barry, A Yandle; G Davies (captain), T Holmes, J Rawlins, A Phillips, J Scott, K Edwards, T Mogridge, O Golding, R Lakin, R Lewis.

Referee: C Little (London Society).

Wales B team

WALES B (v Australia, Oct 31): M Wyatt (Swansea); C Donovan (Maesteg), K Hopkins (Neath), P Daniels (Cardiff), N Williams (Leicester); M Deacy (Swansea), R Giles (Aberavon, capt); S Jones (Pontypool), M Richards (Neath), W Hove (Bridgend), R Moriarty (Swansea), S Sutton (Pontypool), M Davies (Swansea), J Thomas (Maesteg), S Ellis (Bridgend). Replacements: M Gravelle (Llanelli), H Rees (Swansea), R Dyer (Pontypridd), R James (Bridgend), P Knight (Aberavon), W James (Aberavon), R Lakin (Cardiff).

Romania prove they mean business

Romania 6 New Zealand 14

Bucharest, Oct 25.—The New Zealand All Blacks discovered for themselves just how effective Romanian Rugby Union is here yesterday when only two late tries assured victory in what was the first encounter between the two countries.

Urged on by a crowd of 25,000 the Romanians soon had the All Blacks under pressure. The Romanians' power came from their pack which, surprisingly, dominated in the loose. The absence through injury of their captain, Graham Mourie, was sorely felt by the All Blacks; but fortunately for them, the Romanians were no match in the lineout, where the All Blacks were winning nearly 70 per cent of the ball even after Mexted left the field injured.

Romania took the lead after 10 minutes. Alexandru popping over a drop goal on his first incursion from the New Zealand 22 metre line. Ten minutes later, the All Blacks were level. Wellington full-back, Hewson, kicking a penalty.

The rest of the scoring was reserved for the second half, starting with a Rollerson drop goal after 53 minutes. Shortly after, Mexted's departure looked ominous for the tourists, but they replied in style by touching down twice in the space of eight minutes.

Salmon ran in the first try after three successive rucks, and four minutes later, the hooker, Dalton, scored another try to make the score 14—3.

The Romanians finished strongly, and were unlucky when the Scottish referee, Alan Hosie, refused a try for a handling offence after they had run two penalties.

In the dying seconds, Constantin, the Romanian captain, decided to put some points on the board by kicking a penalty directly in front of the posts, much to the disappointment of the crowd who urged him to run it.

Afterwards both sides seemed satisfied with the result, which puts the All Blacks in the mood for their eight-game tour of France, and gives the world further proof that Romania are a top flight side. The only disappointment was in the size of the crowd. Forty thousand had been hoped for, but the poor weather may have changed a few minds.

The All Blacks arrived in Paris with the news that Mourie will miss the opening match of the French tour against a Select XV at Strasbourg on Wednesday.

Mourie needs time to recover from the muscle strain which forced him to pull out of the test. The All Blacks captain hopes to be fit in time for the second match *of the tour, against another* Select XV, on Saturday at Clermon Ferrand.

ROMANIA: G Florea; S Fuicu, A Lungu, I Constantin, M Aldea; D Alexandru, M Paraschiv (captain); F Stoica, F Murariu, G Dinu, M Munteanu, I Bucan, M Ionescu, I Dumitru, P Bors.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, L Cameron, J Salmon, B Fraser; D Rollerson, D Loveridge; M Shaw, R Shelford, G Whetton, A Haden, M Mexted (sub H Reid), R Ketels, A Dalton (captain), J Spiers.

Cycling

Williams breaks through Welsh blizzard

By John Wilcockson

In a controlled display of uphill racing, 23-year-old Jeff Williams, from Manchester, regained the national hill climb championship yesterday on the icy slopes of the Horseshoe Pass in North Wales.

Fresh from a season of competing in France, Williams defeated the 1980 champion, Malcolm Elliott, from Sheffield, by 10 seconds on the two miles 585 yards ascent at Llangollen.

A two-hour blizzard, which delayed the start by 90 minutes, did not dampen the enthusiasm of a large crowd that warmed to the brilliant recital by Williams. When he started his ride, sixtieth of 120 entrants, the best climb had been set by Don Awcock with 10 min 20 sec. It was with some astonishment that the crowd saw Williams crest the bleak, snow-lined summit more than one minute faster in nine minutes 17 seconds.

Although this was 15 seconds outside the hill record, set by Joe Waugh when he won the 1976 title, it was a remarkable performance in an air temperature that was hovering around freezing point. Ten minutes later, the Scottish hill climb champion, Sandy Gilchrist, went within 18 seconds of Williams, but he had lost the battle against the elements.

In contrast, Williams had kept his effort going on a relatively high gear of 67 inches into the wind on the first long straight of the U-shaped Pass. This also proved the undoing of Elliott, aged 20, who was five seconds ahead of Williams after the initial section of one in eight gradient.

Third place was tied by two young, highly promising riders, Callum Gough from Huyton, Liverpool, and Daryl Webster, from Leicester. It is instructive to note that Gough, Elliott and Williams have spent this season racing on the continent, where the tougher conditions had hardened them to race well on a day such as yesterday. Perhaps the gold medal was also some recompense to Williams, who has failed in his ambition to gain a professional contract in France.

RESULT: 1, J Williams (Manchester Wheelers), 9 min 17.0 sec; 2, M Elliott (Rutland CC), 9:27.4; 3, C Gough (Liverpool Century) and D Webster (Manchester Wheelers), 9:32.6; 5, S Gilchrist (GS Strada), 9:35.4; 6, J Clewarth (Deeside Olympic), 9:[illegible].

For the record

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Northern Division 6, Australians 6.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Devon 0, Cornwall 6; Somerset 21, Gloucestershire 7.

South-West Group

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Cornwall	3	2	0	0	24	9	3
Gloucestershire	2	1	0	1	36	24	2
Somerset	2	1	0	1	30	25	2
Devon	2	0	0	2	3	45	0

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 3, Pontypool 13; Blackheath 7, Rosslyn Park 12; Bridgend 7, Aberavon 6; Bristol 16, Saracens 4; Broughton Park 11, Hartlepool Rovers 11; Cambridge University 0, Richmond 31; Chester 9, Waterloo 17; Coventry 26, Moseley 0; Cross Keys 6, Ebbw Vale 12; Glamorgan Wanderers 7, Maesteg 11; Gloucester 20, Nottingham 7; Harlequins 17, Cardiff 47; Harrogate 15, Manchester 12; Huddersfield 9, Wakefield 33; Hull and ER 15, Morley 25; Leicester 12, Swansea 19; Liverpool 9, Nuneaton 12; Llanelli 26, Bedford 6; London Scottish 19, Fylde 7; Loughborough Students 0, Headingley 6; Lymm 6, Manchester University 6; Middlesbrough 0, Birkenhead Park 4; Metro Police 14, Esher 6; Morpeth 9, Berwick 12; New Brighton 10, Halifax 6; Newport 14, Wasps 11; Northampton 16, Oxford University 22; Otley 4, Gosforth 12; Penarth 0, Stroud 8; Plymouth Albion 12, Barnstaple 4; Pontypridd 4, Newbridge 3; St Helens 0, Orrell 19; Sale 13, West Hartlepool 18; Sheffield 14, Roundhay 9; South Wales Police 33, Birmingham 0; Tredegar 30, Rugby 3; US Portsmouth 23, Bath 10; Vale of Lune 11, Preston Grasshoppers 3; Wilmslow 9, Bradford 6.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Gala 19, Selkirk 9; Hawick 29, West of Scotland 13; Heriot's FP 41, Stewart's Melville FP 18; Jedforest 12, Gordonians 10; Kelso 15, Boroughmuir 13; Melrose 9, Watsonians 26.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Romania 6, New Zealand 14; USSR 12, Italy 12.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Abingdon 12, Magdalen CS 3; Aylesbury GS 36, Desborough 3; Barnard Castle 17, Stockton Sixth Form College 4; Brighton 6, St Paul's 16; Campion 18, Gravesend 6; Cardinal Hinsley GS 0, Woodhouse Grove 14; Christ, Brecon 0, Llandovery 13; Christ's Hospital 27, Stewart Melville, Edinburgh 3; Colchester R G S 56, Chislehurst and Sidcup 0; Dartford G S 10, St Joseph's, Blackheath 10; Denstone 0, Marlborough 23; Downside 16, Canford 4; Eastbourne 9, Sevenoaks 6; Epsom 9, Cranleigh 17; Ernest Bailey GS 7, Mount St Mary's 36; Fettes 25, Merchiston Castle 0; Guildford RGS 10, Trinity, Croydon 7; Gunnersbury 14, St Ignatius 6; Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 4, Maidstone GS 14; Hinchingbrooke GS 11, Heath 3; Ipswich 17, R H S Holbrook 12; John Fisher 18, Eltham 0; Kelly 17, Truro 3; King Edward's, Stourbridge 9, King Henry VIII, Coventry 4, King's, Macclesfield 13, Sandbach 7; Leeds GS 6, Ampleforth 17; Lichfield Friary 10, King Edward VI, Five Ways 4; Lord William's, Thame 0, St Edward's, Oxford 20; Manchester GS 0, Bossall 22; Merchant Taylors', Crosby 10, Merchant Taylors', Northwood 7; Mill Hill 10, Old Millhillians 10; Newcastle-under-Lyme 14, King Edward's, Stafford 6; Normanton [illegible] HS 31, St Wilfrid's, Featherstone 6; Oakham 11, Bromsgrove 10; Reigate GS 35, Wimbledon 3; Ryde 12, Lord Wandsworth 0; St Bartholomews, Newbury 23, King Edward VI, Southampton 3; St John's, Leatherhead 7, KCS Wimbledon 6; Sherborne 15, King's, Taunton 13; Skinners 22, Rochester Math 10; Stonyhurst 4, Sedbergh 10; The Oratory 9, St Benedict's 7; Tonbridge 19, Harrow 0; Wellington, Berks 29, Windsor GS 3; West Park GS, St Helens 23, Mount St Joseph's, Co Tipperary 15; William Ellis 24, Kingsbury 0; Worksop 9, Trent 16; Douai 9, Black Rock 9; Exeter 7, Sutton Valence 23; King William's IOM 3, Wirral G S 21, Oratory 9, St Benedict's, Ealing 7.

Cricket

NEWCASTLE (New South Wales): Sheffield Shield: New South Wales 322 for 6 dec (G Beard 62 no, I Davis 52); Queensland 269 for 9 (K Wessels 105, A Border 58; Beard 5—67). Match drawn.

SALISBURY: Zimbabwe, 191 and 23 for 1; West Indies, 214 (T Mohamed 59).

Equestrianism

BOEKELO (Netherlands): Three-day event: third day: 1, F Moore (GB), Squires Holt, 52.2 pen pts; 2, L Prior-Palmer (GB), Regal Realm, 64; 3, C Strachan (GB), Delphy Kingfisher, 65.6; 4, C Wares (GB), Helium E, 68.8; 5, G Breisner (Sweden), Altimus, 70.8; 6, T Rueder (WG), Maniok II, 72.8; 7, J Teulere (France), Faraon, 75.2; 8, P Morveliier (France), Gulliver, W Ruess (WG), Jasper IX, 76.6; 10, L Prior-Palmer, Mairangi Bay, 76.8.

Team placings: 1, Britain and West Germany 232.6 pts; 3, France 271.6; 4, Sweden 324.4; 5, Ireland 330.3; 6, Netherlands 548.6.

Lacrosse

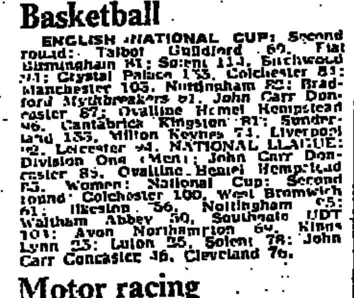
NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Mellor 29, Timperley 11; Old Waconians 5, Cheadle 12; Sheffield University 19, Ashton 8; South Manchester and Wythenshawe 14, Urmston 10; Stockport 14, Heaton Mersey 6.

Volleyball

HARDERWIJK (Netherlands): World military championship: Final: China beat the Netherlands, 15—3, 15—8, 15—8. Third place playoff: Brazil beat Belgium, 15—7, 15—11, 11—15, 15—13.

WOMEN'S FIRST DIVISION: Hillingdon 3, Birmingham Athletic Institute 0; Speedwell Rucanor 3, Kelly Girl International 0; Spark 3, Trident 0; ALC 3, Hemel Hempstead 1.

Tennis



TOKYO: Japan open tournament: Men: Semi-final round: E Teltscher (US) beat V Winitsky (US), 6—4, 6—4; B Taroczy (Hungary) beat P Dupre (US), 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. Final round: Taroczy beat Teltscher, 6—3, 1—6, 7—6. Women: Semi-final round: P Casale (US) beat B Jordan (US), 7—6, 6—3; M Pinterova (Czechoslovakia) beat P Medrado (Brazil), 6—3, 7—6. Final round: Miss Pinterova beat Miss Casale, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

MELBOURNE: Indoor tournament, semi-final round: V Gerulaitis (US) beat C Lewis (NZ), 6—4, 6—4; P McNamara (Australia) beat C Johnston (Australia), 6—2, 6—1. Final round: McNamara beat Gerulaitis, 6—4, 1—6, 7—6. McNamara won by default.

SEOUL: Halla tournament: Final round: C Dibley (Australia) beat V van Patten (US), 6—3, 6—4; R Tanner (US) and J Sadri (US) beat V Amaya (US) and J Arias (US), 6—4, 6—4.

VIENNA: Grand Prix tournament: Semi-final round: I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat T Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 6—2; B Gottfried (US) beat S Smith (US), 6—2, 6—4. Final round: Lendl beat Gottfried 1—6, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Golf

LAKE BUENA VISTA (Florida): Team tournament: Third round: 187, V Heafner/M Holland 60, 62, 61; 189, J Dent/C Rose 65, 61, 63; 190, D Edwards/D Edwards 62, 64, 64; J Booros/T Norris 63, 62, 65; M Lye/D Pohl 63, 64, 63; J Mitchell/V Regalado 63, 64, 63; B Douglass/M McCullough 63, 63, 64; 191, B Fleisher/T Jenkins 63, 65, 63; J Cook/G Hallberg 63, 64, 64; J Albus/B Britton 64, 61, 63; T Purtzer/H Twitty 63, 62, 64. Foreign scores: 203, S Allnell/P Oosterhuis (GB) 68, 66, 69; D Cooper/P Tupling (GB) 70, 65, 68.

SAO PAULO: Open championship: Third round: 203, V Fernandez (Argentina) 66, 70, 67; 204, P Diniz (Brazil) 68, 70, 66; D Eichelberger (US) 70, 66, 68; M James (GB) 69, 67, 68; D Ingram (GB) 68, 66, 70; 207, R Carrasco (US) 69, 69, 69; 210, T Sieckmann (US) 70, 68, 72; 212, G Burns (US) 68, 71, 73; A Sowa (Argentina) 69, 63, 73; S Martin (GB) 71, 73, 68; J Schumer (US) 68, 73, 72; 215, R Navarro (Brazil) 71, 70, 73.

Baseball

LOS ANGELES: World Series: Third game: Los Angeles Dodgers 5, New York Yankees 4.

Fourth game: Los Angeles Dodgers 8, New York Yankees 7. (Score 2—2 in best of seven series).

Basketball

ENGLISH NATIONAL CUP: Second round: Talbot Guildford 69, Fiat Birmingham 81; Solent 113, Birchwood 71; Crystal Palace 133, Colchester 81; Manchester 105, Nottingham 82; Bradford Mythbreakers 91, John Carr Doncaster 87; Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 96, Cantabrica Kingston 81; Sunderland 133, Milton Keynes 71; Liverpool 92, Leicester 94. NATIONAL LEAGUE: Division One (Men): John Carr Doncaster 85, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 83. Women: National Cup: Second round: Colchester 100, West Bromwich 61; Ilkeston 56, Nottingham 65; Waltham Abbey 50, Southgate UDT 101; Avon Northampton 69, Kings Lynn 23; Luton 35, Solent 78; John Carr Doncaster 46, Cleveland 76.

Motor racing

THRUXTON: British formula three championship: Final round (15 laps): 1, T Tassin (Belgium), Ralt RT3 Toyota Novamotor, 20min 30.1[illegible] (102.92mph); 2, B Tragardh (Sweden), Ralt RT3 Toyota Novamotor, 20:36.85; 3, D Scott (England) Ralt RT3 Toyota Novamotor, 20:38.71. Formula Ford 1600 championship, final round (10 laps): 1, E Mansilla (Argentina), Van Diemen RF81 Scholar, 15:13.75 (92.93mph). Special saloon championships (8 laps): 1, B Cutting (Bournemouth) Sunbeam Stiletto, 10:55.98 (87.44mph). Production saloon championship: final round (8 laps): 1, G Marshall (London) Ford Capri, 13:36.66 (83.09mph). Clubmans sports championship: final round (8 laps): 1, M Jackson (Bidford on Avon) Mallock MK20 Nelson, 13:30.12 (80.45mph). Modified sports championship: Final round (8 laps): 1, S Soper (Harrow) Fiat X19, 12:59.51 (89.46mph).

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Westcott Cup (800 and 900 yds): 1, Old Epsomians A, 568pts; 2, Falcons RC, 567pts; 3, Old Epsomians B, 551pts. Individual: R Ellis (Wandsworth) and A Jobling (Old Epsomians), 79pts.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 0, Hawks 0; Cheam 0, Hampstead 1; Dulwich 1, Cambridge University 0; Hounslow 2, Southgate 3; Maidenhead 1, London University 2; Mid-Surrey 0, Teddington 3; Old Kingstonians 1, Spencer 5; Oxford University 0, Tulse Hill 0; Purley 1, Slough 3; Richmond 3, Surbiton 1; St Albans 4, Beckenham 1; Wimbledon 1, Blackheath 2.

NORWICH UNION EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedford 2, Bishop's Stortford 0; Bedfordshire Eagles 3, Blueharts 2; Ipswich 0, Westcliff 3; Norfolk Wanderers 1, Broxbourne 3; Norwich Grasshoppers 1, Chelmsford 3; Pelicans 0, Cambridge City 1; West Herts 3, Norwich Union 0.

TRUMAN SOUTH LEAGUE: Middlesex, Berks, Bucks and Oxon: Amersham 1, City of Oxford 0; Cookham 1, Aylesbury 3; Hayes 3, Banbury 0; Oxford Hawks 2, Gaol 1; Sunbury 0, Fairlop 0; Windsor 0, Indian Gymkhana 5.

Athletics

Salazar cheered to record by three million people

From Michael Miller
New York, Oct 25

Running in perfect conditions, Alberto Salazar, a native of Cuba now livin gin America, ran the fastest marathon ever in winning the New York City marathon here.

His time of 2 hours, 8min 13sec was well inside the old mark of 2:09.01 set a year ago by Gerard Nijboer, of the Netherlands. It also ended the disputed claim of 2:08.34 made by Derek Clayton, of Australia, 12 years ago on a course in Belgium.

With a temperature of 52° and only a slight breeze, Salazar, who graduated from Oregon University in June, had little difficulty in shaking off his nearest competitors with a burst just after the half-way mark, where he covered three miles in 14 minutes, eight seconds, and ran the seventeenth mile in four minutes 33 seconds.

The women's event also ended in a new unofficial world record time. Allison Roe, of New Zealand who earlier this year won the Boston women's marathon, completed the New York course in 2:25.29, taking 13 seconds off the previous world's best, set by Greta Waitz, of Norway, over the same course last year.

Much of the credit for Salazar's record time went to Louis Kenny, *of Ireland, and John Graham*, of Scotland, the early pacemakers. Kenny, with the 23-year-old Salazar at his shoulder, covered the first five miles in 24 minutes and 17 seconds, 20 seconds faster than the world record pace.

Kenny continued to lead until the ten mile mark when Graham took over after 15 miles. Salazar went out on his own. Jukka Toivla, of Finland, finished second, but the surprise in the top three Hugh Jones, of England, who was third, in his fourth marathon in five months.

After leading home the pack of 16,000 runners, the largest number ever to compete in one event, Salazar was ecstatic over his time. He went on to praise the three million spectators who lined the streets to cheer him and the other runners.

Among the other competitors running through the five boroughs were Noel Johnson of San Diego, at 82 the oldest male in the pack, and 80-year-old Ruth Rothfarb, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the oldes female runner. Probably the most experienced runner was 74-year-old Johnny Kelly from Boston, running in his 109th marathon.

RESULTS: 1, A Salazar (US), 2 hours, 8 mins, 13 sec; 2, J Toivola (Finland), 2:10:52.02; 3, H Jones (England), 2:10:59.24; 4, N Braun (England), 2:11:0[illegible]; 5, R Marczak (Poland), 2:11:35.51; 6, T Sandoval (US), 2:12:12.50; 7, R Gomez (Mexico), 2:12:37.00; 8, D Cadanillas (US), 2:13:10.00; 9, A Kasich (US), 2:13:19.01; 10, T Persson (Sweden), 2:13:23.50. Other British placings: 19, M Fast, 2:14:50.79; 21, T Salton, 2:15:05.50; 22, G Stewart, 2:15:08.51; 37, P Craig, 2:17:21.76; 39, G Craig, 2:18:34.2[illegible]; 45, G Forster, 2:19:01.5[illegible]; 41, J Graham, 2:17:15.46; 47, C Hellmond, 2:19:32.23.

WOMEN: 1, A Roe (New Zealand), 2:25:29; 2, I Kristiansen (Norway), 2:30:08; 3, J Shea (US), 2:30:11; 7, C Gould (GB), 2:37:23.

Winner hailed: Colin Kirkham, the former Olympic runner from Coventry, raced through a hailstorm to win the Unigate Marathon at Harlow, Essex, yesterday.

RESULT: 1, C Kirkham (Coventry), 2:15:55; 2, B Watson (Cambridge Harriers), 2:15:15; 3, W Cain (Solihull), 2:18:43; 4, G Mackie (Belgrave Harriers), 2:18:48; 5, N Fletcher (Chelmsford), 2:18:51; 6, N Sirs (Windsor), 2:21:23.

VERSAILLES: Paris-Versailles race (10.5 miles): 1, C Spedding (GB), 51:54 min; 2, C Geffray (France).

Over-confident Tipton fall to Aldershot

By Pat Butcher

The national six-stage road relay has never quite assumed the importance of the 12-stage affair. Saturday's race seemed little more than an adjunct to yesterday's New York marathon and the Paris to Versailles road race. It was either disregard or confidence in retaining the title, to add to this year's national 12-stage and cross-country team victories, that prompted midlanders Tipton Harriers to send three men who were to compete in Paris the following day.

That confidence began to evaporate in a huge Park Lane traffic jam caused by the CND march. Mindful, perhaps, of their neglect in informing teams arriving from the North of the rally, the organizers delayed the start. But it was not enough to save Tipton whose first-leg runner arrived only just in time to run the last stage. By then, however, the Aldershot and Farnham team had an unassailable lead. The mainspring of their victory was Bernie Ford. He ran the fastest 3.9 miles lap of the day in 18min 4sec to take Aldershot into a good lead on the third leg.

There is an overt "needle" between the areas in these events, and the south stuck it even further into the Midlands and North when the Kent club Invicta AC beat Tipton by almost a minute for second position.

RESULTS: 1, Aldershot, Farnham and District, 1hr 57min [illegible]; 2, Invicta AC, 1:58.46; 3, Tipton Harriers, 1:59.37. Fastest leg: B Ford (Aldershot), 18min 04sec; 2, N Lees (Derby), 18.11; 3, M Gratton (Invicta AC), 18.17.

Handball

MONTREAL: World junior women's championship: West Germany 19, South Korea 13.

Boxing

Sibson stays at home for title defence

[illegible]

selections

[illegible] 2.15 Lilac Star. 2.45 Dunsyre. 3.15 [illegible]ausoleil. 4.15 Bartalion.
[illegible] Correspondent
[illegible]15 Effect. 2.45 Elizabeth Howard. [illegible] Beausoleil. 4.15 Olderfleet.

[illegible]lections

[illegible] 2.0 Ackstatic. 2.30 Jo-Jo-San. 3.0 [illegible]rk Place. 4.0 Change Habit.
[illegible] Correspondent

Table tennis

Title for Mrs Hammersley

Jill Hammersley won the Humberside Three-Star tournament, sponsored by Humberside County Council, for the ninth time when she beat fellow international Karen Witt 21—12, 21—19 in the final at *Hull yesterday*.

It was a welcome reassertion of domestic superiority for the 30-year-old English national champion, whose international results have been disappointing since winning the European Top 12 competition back in February.

Paul Day, another former English national champion, regained the men's singles title he won in 1979 by beating Douggie Johnson, 21—12, 21—10.

Football

United fly as high as a cathedral spire

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Liverpool 1 Manchester United 2

It is an uncomfortable posture, sticking one's neck out when there is more than two thirds of the season to run. It would be wiser at this stage to ape the behaviour of the ostrich rather than the giraffe. Yet there is a heightening feeling at the end of this pen that, come next May, Manchester United will be crowned as champions for the first time since 1967.

If so, United will remember how they unfrocked the former incumbents, Liverpool, in the cathedral at Anfield and, in silencing the famed choir there, began to nuture their own belief in themselves. To become the first side this season to win on such hallowed turf is notable enough, but United poured cement all around their high-rising confidence, so convincing and so deserved was their triumph.

Unlike Aston Villa and Ipswich Town, United have paid dearly for success. A seat at the top of the table has cost them about £6 million, an inordinately expensive price that will matter not a iot to those at Old Trafford. The roar greeting the chosen 12 as they step out on Wednesday evening to face Tottenham Hotspur in the second leg of the League Cup can almost be heard already.

For a club whose investment in youth threw up the likes of Bobby Charlton and George Best it is sad that United have to buy so extensively. But enough of that. Look instead at the way they are performing. It is no coincidence that their two scorers on Saturday were their centre half and their left back. Only Buchan and Bailey did not thin kof going forward. And this at Anfield. The cheek of it.

When, one wondered, did Liverpool last spend the opening 10 minutes seeking comfort in the arms of their goalkeeper? After receiving eight mostly hurried back-passes Grobbelaar knew it was not to be the customary placid game at home. If he was waiting for the whirlwind from Manchester to blow itself out he waited in vain. It did so only in the dressing-room, by which time his colleagues realized the numbing truth: they had been beaten by a much superior side.

A tiring midweek journey to Europe as an excuse is so frail as to be scarcely worth the mention. AZ 67 Alkmaar, 50 minutes' flying time away, were no more troublesome opponents than Middlesbrough, United's visitors last Wednesday. Yet on a pitch that cut up as easily as apple pie Liverpool looked flat and leaden; United were as crisp as home-made pastry and were menacingly hungry.

Individuals — members of the million pound club though some of them may be—have knitted into the team pattern. Only Souness in midfield was allowed any freedom and he had to fall back to far to find it that his threat was minimal except to the advertising boards on either side of Bailey's posts. When Souness did correct his sights and strike the left upright a companion had already strayed offside.

One Liverpool move, sprouting in their own area and blossoming five touches later, blew away the cobwebs and recalled the Liverpool of old; but the rest of their magic potion remained on some dusty shelf. Even the penalty they were awarded, when Moran shepherded Whelan (Liverpool's substitute and brightest performer) over the byline, seemed more than harsh. McDermott expended some of his understandable frustration when he equalized, from the spot with 15 minutes left.

United had taken the lead halfway through the first half, Moran tapping in the rebound after Stapleton's header from Robson's free kick had hit a post. Thompson and Hansen both cleared off the line and Grobbelaar made several unconventional saves to keep his side in touch at least as far as the score was concerned until the final minute. Then Albiston, with geometric precision, plotted a semi-circular path through Liverpool's defence to squeeze in the winner.

Ahead on goal difference and having played two more games than their rivals ("at this rate our programme will be over by Christmas", Ron Atkinson said), United owe as much to their defence, who have conceded only seven goals, almost half as many as Liverpool and a third of Southampton's total. Attacks on Saturday had an unusually infertile afternoon with the first division producing an average of only two goals a game.

Thet absence of Francis has undoubtedly cost Manchester City their place in the top half. They have scored only once in the League since he was injured and they failed to do so again against his old club, Nottingham Forest. It may also cost them a place in the League Cup, although their opponents, Stoke City, obliged by giving them one in the first le.

Villa in eneral and Shaw in particular continue ther revval by claiming three goals without reply at Molineux in a rehearsal of their cup tie against Wolverhampton Wanderers, whose manager, John Barnwell, must view his position as precarious. Everton also progressed quietly and tuned up for their return against Coventry City by scoring two without reply at Ayresome Park.

Middlesbrough's journey to Plymouth will seem even longer if they fail to make it to the third round draw. Liverpool themselves face a lengthy trip south to Exeter. A five-goal lead may ensure their safety but they are still left with the incommoding thought that not since Bill Shankly's arrival has their supremacy been in such serious doubt.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neal, M Lawrenson, P Thompson, R Kennedy, A Hansen, K Dalglish, S Lee, D Johnson (sub, R Whelan), T McDermott, G Souness.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; J Gidman, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, M Buchan, B Robson, G Birtles, F Stapleton, R Moses, S Coppell.

Referee: G Courtney (co Durham).





Murderers in the cathedral: Albiston and Moran.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: K Keegan (Southampton) 12; D Cross (West Ham) 9; I Wallace (Nottingham Forest) 9; T McDermott (Liverpool) 9; L Chapman (Stoke) 8; M Falco (Tottenham) 7; R Latchford (Swansea) 7; J Wark (Ipswich) 7.

SECOND DIVISION: S White (Luton) 10; T Aylott (Barnsley) 7; R Jack (Norwich) 7; R Palmer (Oldham) 7; P Walsh (Charlton) 7.

THIRD DIVISION: G Davies (Fulham) 11; K Cassells (Oxford) 9; A Kellow (Exeter) 9; G Stephens (Bristol R) 8.

FOURTH DIVISION: C Madden (Bury) 15; R Campbell (Bradford) 13; J Brown (Tranmere) 10; J Cooke (Peterborough) 10.

A record 6,000 teams have entered the English Schools FA six-a-side championships this season. The finals will be at Wembley on June 5, as a curtain-raiser to the schools international against Scotland.

Arsenal past and future searching for a present

By Vince Wright

Ipswich Town 2 Arsenal 1

Arsenal's manager, Terry Neill, and the coach, Don Howe, must be worried men. In what is fast becoming a critical season in their long and proud history Arsenal's fortunes took another turn for the worse against a reviving Ipswich on Saturday. This latest defeat—their fifth in a row in all competitions away from home—will do nothing to appease their demanding supporters who are not used to seeing the club floundering at the wrong end of the first division.

Ipswich themselves have recently been under fire from their manager, Bobby Robson, for lackadaisical performances. Mr Robson stressed before the game that skill must be matched by effort and the team answered his call. Arsenal's commitment could not be faulted either but Ipswich won because they showed more polish in key positions.

Arsenal's feeble attack is adversely affecting other departments of the side. The defenders are on edge as they feel that they cannot afford to make a mistake and the midfield consists of honest journeymen instead of inspired creators. At one time Rix came into the latter category but has game has not developed since Brady's departure. Meade, Stapleton's replacement as striker, is quick and enthusiastic but raw, a player of the future rather than of the present.

In Gates, Ipswich have someone that Arsenal lack, a man who makes things happen in and around the penalty area. Another Ipswich hero was Butcher, who carried on in obvious pain after a bad first-half foul by Nicholas. Nicholas was lucky to escape censure but Young had his name taken for a less serious offence later on. Sunderland and Steggles were more justifiably booked but this was not an ill-tempered contest.

There was more aggravation on the terraces than on the pitch with crowd trouble dominating the first half to an alarming degree. The breakthrough, for which Ipswich had been anxiously striving, came just before half-time. A pass by Butcher, a peach of a centre from Mills and an error by Sansom led to Mariner scoring only his second goal of the season from point-blank range.

The second half was only five minutes old when Mills, doing a competent job in midfield, put Ipswich two ahead, albeit luckily. He was checked as he chased a Steggles pass into the area but the ball rebounded off him and past a startled Jennings. Eleven minutes later a splendid individual goal from Sunderland raised Arsenal's unfulfilled hopes of an unexpected point.

The next 10 days could make or break Arsenal's season. In that time they are at home to Sheffield United (League Cup), Coventry (League) and Winterslag (Uefa Cup) and if they fail to stir themselves there will be a crisis of confidence at Highbury.

IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper; K Steggles, S McCall, F Thijssen, R Osman, T Butcher, J Wark, A Muhren, P Mariner, M Mills, E Gates.

ARSENAL: P Jennings; J Hollins, K Sansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, W Young, P Davis, A Sunderland, R Meade, P Nicholas, G Rix.

Referee: C Maskell (Cambridge).

Golf

Simpson saves best until the last

From Mitchell Platts
Nîmes, Oct 25

Tm Simpson, of America, produced a final round of 69, three under par, the best of the tournament, to win the £20,000 World Under-25 championship here today.

Simpson, who had a one-under-par final aggregate of 287, coasted home by ten strokes from Rafael Alarcon, of Mexico, who took 79. Jeff Hall was the leading British player, with a closing 73 for 298.

Simpson, who is 25, gained admission to the tournament when the rules of entry were changed two months ago after agreement between the organisers and the European Tournament Players' Division that players could enter if they were under 25 on April 1 instead of October 22, as printed in the original conditions. He started the day level with Alarcon, and was four stroke sclear by the turn, through a combination of his own good play and a sudden lapse by Alarcon, who dropped shots at three successive holes from the sixth.

Alarcon, who won the Mexican amateur championshipin 1977 and 1978 and the Canadian amateur in 1979, showed signs of nerves at the first, which he three-putted from inside 18 feet, but he was level again after the 480-yards third, when he chipped to five feet and holed the putt. Simpson immediately moved back in front by hitting a fine five iron to five feet at the next and holing out.

Both Simpson, who has played for four years on the United States circuit and won $62,000 this season, and Alarcon three putted the sixth, but there was no danger of them being caught, since Hall was their closest rival and he was seven shots behind. Alarcon dropped another at the short seventh where he put his six iron teeshot into a bunker and a swing of two shots at the 544-yards eighth gave Simpson a commanding lead.

Alarcon, from the rough, thinned his pitch through the green and he took three more to get down, missing from six feet, for a six and Simpson, 50 yards short of the green in two, chipped to six feet and confidently rolled the putt in. After Alarcon had taken five at the short 16th, Hall looked as if he might be able to challenge for second place, but he finished a stroke behind.

Rowan Rafferty, Roger Chapman and Paul way, three of the four Walker Cup players who made their professional debuts in this event, survived all four rounds with only Duncan Evans missing the cut. They should all be reasonably happy with their initial venture and way must be particularly pleased after putting together a round of 70s yesterday. He had three birdies in a row from the sixth, twice striking medium irons to within 18 inches of the flag, and he should now be in good spirits for next month's European Tournament Players' Division's school, where he must win his card to play the 1982 circuit.

LEADING SCORES: 287, T Simpson (US) (73, 73, 72, 69); 297, R Alarcon (Mexico) (74, 75, 71, 79); 298, J Hall (GB) (75, 73, 77, 73); 300, P Carrigill (GB) (73, 79, 75, 71); 301, J Anglada (Spain) (74, 81, 74, 72); 302, B Marchbank (GB) (75, 76, 75, 76); K Brown (GB) (75, 73, 80, 74); 305, R Rafferty (Ireland) (75, 78, 76, 74); P Way (GB) (79, 77, 79, 70); M Poxon (GB) (76, 76, 76, 75); G Potter (GB) (79, 73, 73, 76). Other British: 304, C Manson (76, 77, 77, 77); R Chapman (78, 78, 73, 75); 305, R Waters (73, 76, 78, 78); 306, J Bonnett (77, 78, 79, 72).

Only the absent spoil Coventry's triumph

By Paul Harrison

Coventry City 3 Swansea City 1

Coventry unceremoniously bundled the pride of Welsh football off the top of the first division, and the only shame was that row upon row of sky blue seats remained unoccupied. A honeymoon couple came from Australia, and the Swedish badminton team turned up, but only 14,000 locals followed their example.

Coventry took time to sort out the puzzle presented by Swansea's tactical alignment of five across the back. So tentative was the home side's opening that after 15 minutes the Swansea supporters were chanting in English their direst Welsh insult: "You're worse than Cardiff City." As is the nature of life, almost immediately Jacobs forced an acrobatic save from Davies. Coventry had solved the puzzle.

Their penetration took some time to pay off, but in the 37th minute, Whitton won a race with the by-line (his studmarks on the line showed how close it was) and Hateley turned in his cross. Within two minutes, Whitton was brought down by Rajkovic, Kaiser's kick went across to Gillespie, who returned it for Kaiser to head in off Davies's hands.

Swansea madeoccasional forays upfield, with the sleight of foot of Curtis and the wing work of Leighton James their mainstays, but the tide of blue was flowing against them.

Max Thompson, in the Swansea defence, had strained knee ligaments at around the time Coventry scored their first half goals, and although he started the second half, he was replaced by Marustik within six minutes.

While Swansea were adjusting to this, the infuential Kaiser, a Dutchman signed from a Belgian club, found Hunt in the visitors' penalty area and his flick was good enough to give Hateley his

There were times when Coventry played with the confidence of a team which knew that whatever corridor they chose to run down, the door at the end would open for them. And if it proved the least bit stubborn they had the blunt instruments, Garry Thompson and Hateley, to smash it off its hinges.

Swansea played their best in the final 20 minutes. Leighton James, a somewhat brooding influence this day, delicately lobbed a pass to Latchford, unattended in front of goal, but he somehow contrived to shoot wide. James's glance at his colleague and the droop of his Welsh shoulders were eloquent enough commtnt.

There was consolation after 75 minutes: James (of course) crossed for Curtis, up with Latchford, to direct a header onto a post and into goal. Coventry could still have scored three more before the end.

Perhaps John Tosback, the Swansea manager, put it into perspective after the match: "I don't think that there will be any shockwaves in Swansea because we have gone from first to third in the first division."

COVENTRY CITY: J Blyth; D Thomas, B Roberts, S Jacobs, P Dyson, G Gillespie; R Kaiser, S Whitton, G Thompson, M Hateley, S Hunt.

SWANSEA CITY: D Davies; N Robinson, G Stanley, A Rajkovic, C Irwin, M Thompson (sub, C Marustik, 51 mins); J Mahoney, A Curtis, R James, L James, B Latchford.

Queen's Park awaken the Hampden oasis

By Iain Mackenzie

Queen's Park 2 Falkirk 2

Queen's Park future, in playing terms at least, would seem to be assured. Britain's preeminent amateur football club have now played a dozen league matches since returning to the first division at the start of the season.

They have won only three admittedly, but with five draws as well, their 11 points puts them comfortably in the middle of the table. They are, it is true, well behind Motherwell and Ayr United who lead jointly with 19 points. Yet they are also well ahead of unfortunates like Hamilton Academicals and Dunbarton, while Raith Rovers' miserable six points would seem to make nonsense of the fact that only a few weeks before the end of last season they were in line for the first division title.

Raith Rovers have scored only five goals this season, two of them incidentally, on Saturday. Scoring may be Queen's Park's problem too. They have managed 10 goals but that is 23 fewer than Motherwell.

At Hampden Park on Saturday Queen's Park's programme writer suggested that "one of those days some team will suffer", when referring to the club's inability to translate reasonable talent into goals.

Falkirk, the second division champions in 1980/81, have not lost at the Scottish national stadium for several years and at first it appeared that the writer's enthusiasm had gone to their heads.

Falkirk were two goals up in the first half hour. After 18 minutes Smith looked as though he was nodding to an acquaintance when he found Gillan, who scored. Smith was there again 12 minutes later, in excellent position to pass to Herd whose shot was too much for Atkins in the Queen's Park goal.

The crowd, scattered as always around the vast slopes of Hampden like oasis in a desert, became even quieter. But they cheered up when Queen's Park scored just before the interval as Crawley's corner was struck neatly past the goalkeeper by McGregor. Early in the second half Wood sent a cross to McNiven who completed the scoring.

QUEEN'S PARK: D Atkins; T Wilson, R Dickson, A Rennie, J McGregor, R MacFarlane, C Crawley, J McNiven, D Wood, L Grant, B Vertecchia.

FALKIRK: G Watson; A Nicol, J Rose, B Brown, A Mackin, W Hoggan, J Perry, W Herd, G Smith, A Oliver, J Gillan.

Referee: K Hope (Glasgow).

The Brighton formula blunts Spurs

By Paul Newman

Tottenham 0 Brighton 1

Rarely can the first two months of a season have produced so many surprises. And although the rise of Swansea and West Ham, and the comparative decline of Liverpool and Aston Villa, have been more spectacular, the progress of Brighton must be equally remarkable.

Prospects for the south coast club did not look good at the start of the season. Alan Mullery, the manager who had taken them from the third division to the first and kept them there for two seasons, had left, as had arguably the two most important players of his reign, Lawrenson and Horton.

The new manager, Mike Bailey, had taken Charlton into the second division, but had only one full season's league managerial experience under his belt. Nor can Mr Bailey's signings have inspired much confidence: Case had certainly proved himself at Liverpool, but Grealish, from Luton, had never played in the first division, Gatting and Nelson were unable to command regular first team places at Arsenal, and Shanks's reputation had hardly been enhanced by the free transfer given to him by Quen's Park Rangers.

Yet such has been Brighton's form this season that Saturday's victory at White Hart Lane should not have been totally unexpected. In six league games away from home they have now lost only once, at Nottingham Forest, and conceded just four goals. Tottenham, despite their lofty position, have now lost three time at home.

Brighton won because they defended and counter-attacked well. Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, felt Brighton had come for a draw. "They're a good defensive side, but there's more to football than that".

Case and Smith were the cornerstones of Brighton's defence, Foster the central pillar. The two midfield men played very wide and deep, denying Spurs any room on the flanks and allowing the Brighton full backs, Shanks and Williams, to provide further cover in the middle. Foster won almost everything in the air and made a series of vital tackles.

Tottenham's finishing was not as sharp as it could have been, but there were also problems elsewhere. Much of their play on the fringe of the penalty area was too close and too intricate against such a mass defence, and when Brighton were stretched Hoddle often used an over-ambitious 40-yard pass when a shorter ball might have been more telling.

Brighton always looked dangerous on the break and the goal, after 69 minutes, was a fine one. Foster robbed Ardiles with surprising ease and found Smith near the half-way line on the left. Robinson ran on to Smith's perfect through ball, held off Hughton's challenge, and hit a firm shot past Clemence from 15 yards. It was the first goal he had conceded in 445 minutes of league football.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, G Roberts, M Hazard, S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, G Crooks.

BRIGHTON: G Moseley; D Shanks, G Williams, A Grealish, S Foster, S Gatting, J Case, A Ritchie, M Robinson, N McNab, G Smith.

Referee: V Callow (Solihull).

Gray's late strike ensures a fair wind blows for Leeds

By Tom German

Leeds United 1 Sunderland 0

One problem of being caught becalmed in the doldrums is that there may not be time to spare to be patient. Both Leeds and Sunderland are anxiously looking over their shoulders for a following wind, for one is at the base of the championship, and the Yorkshiremen too close for it for comfort.

Leeds certainly looked more secure now that Hart has put injury behind him and Burns has arrived to add his own hard resilience to the defence. But the forwards rarely showed their teeth.

Sunderland, on Saturday's evidence, have some promising young players. They had four teenagers in their side, once Buckley had limped off and West taken his place. The youngest of them, Venison, a tender 17 years, was quite seasoned enough to dismiss any thoughts Leeds had of putting his use to the test by tilling the left flank.

There were two moments when Sunderland might have ended their dismal record of failing to score in seven league matches. The best of them came McCoist's way in the first half, but he wasted it, pulling his shot wide. Then Cummins seemed to have pierced Leeds's middle until Cherry's outstretched foot unfairly ended his gallop. The best of the rest came from Venison and Pickering, both with shots which Lukic handled safely.

Siddall, for his part, was no more heavily taxed. Burns flexed his neck muscles for a powerful header which Chisholm cleared off the line, and neither Burns nor Connor could reach out quickly enough to get a boot to a low cross which Hanson placed in front of Sunderland's posts. Burns, meanwhile, never far from the action, got a caution for a heavy foul on young Venison, though the gestures of Alan Durban, Sunderland's manager, indicated how inadequate he considered the punishment.

Though the second chapter had been livelier than the first, a goal seemed unlikely, until the veteran winger Gray struck 10 minutes from the end.

A centre from the right from Hird brought a quick bagatelle which ended with Gray claiming the winner for Leeds—leaving Sunderland anxious for that following breeze to blow up rather urgently.

LEEDS UNITED: J Lukic; T Cherry, F Gray, K Hird, P Hart, K Burns, E Gray, A Graham, T Connor, G Hamson, P Barnes.

SUNDERLAND: B Siddall; B Venison, N Pickering, M Buckley (sub: C West), J Clarke, S Elliott, G Chisholm, A McCoist, T Ritchie, G Rowell, S Cummins.

Referee: G Napthine (Loughborough).

Parity fair but costly for Swindon and Doncaster

By John Nicholls

Swindon 2 Doncaster 2

Only three points separate the first and ninth teams in the third division, so the leadership can, and does, change by the match. Both Swindon and Doncaster have headed the league table during the past week, yet Saturday's drawn game saw them drop to fifth and second places respectively. None of the leading group appears capable of breaking away from the pack, although Rovers, having a game in hand, are well placed to do so.

A draw was probably a fair result, neither side deserving to lose, yet either could have won easily — had they taken their chances. Swindon ought to have been well in command by half-time, they had the better of a scrappy half, yet all they achieved was an unnecessary penalty. Unnecessary, that is, for Rovers. Boyd and Carter chased after a loose ball, and the Swindon striker was brought down when he had little hope of catching it.

Boyd partly redeemed his aberration by blocking Carter's kick, but the ball then bobbed up conveniently for Carter to head home. Until then, all Rovers appeared able to offer were ruthless spoiling tactics, which included many irritating fouls and led to the cautioning of Lally and Lister. It was all reminiscent of the early Leeds team of the 1960s, in which Billy Bremner, Manager of Doncaster, played such an important role.

Once behind, however, Rovers became more adventurous and their search for an equaliser made them look a far better team. It took only three minutes of the second half for them to draw level from a spectacular free kick. Pugh side-footed the ball to Lister, and his powerful drive flew past the defensive wall and into the top corner of the net while Allan was still groping in mid-air.

Thus encouraged, they continued to probe, and play surged from end to end, first one side and then the other gained the initiative. For all their new-found positive attitude, Rovers were slightly fortunate to take the lead in the 62nd minute. Swindon's injured full back Peach was little more than a passenger when Russell overlapped down the right wing and, unopposed, gave Dawson the simplest of chances.

Honours were even again a few minutes later when Williams, the player in possession at the end of the latest Swindon attack, coolly dummied a couple of defenders and scored from close range. A day that had begun badly, with the Rovers' supporters jeering and chanting through a minute's silence in respect of a local football dignitary, ended on a high note as both teams were still pressing forward at the final whistle.

SWINDON: J Allan; C Henry, D Peach (sub C Moores), B Hughes, R Lewis, M Graham, R Carter, G Emmanuel, A Rowland, P Rideout, C Williams.

DONCASTER: W Boyd; B Russell, R Dawson, S Lister, P Lally, H Dowd, D Pugh, D Harle, A Warboys, G Snodin, C Douglas.

Referee: D Vickers (Ilford).

PSV top Dutch table: Cologne lead in Germany

PSV Eindhoven continue to lead the Dutch league after beating Ajax 3—0 before a 26,000 crowd. Poortvliet opened the score for PSV, followed by two goals from Geels.

After the match, Eindhoven police arrested and detained 17 Ajax supporters, charging them with assault of spectators and of at least one policeman who was taken to hospital.

Sparta Rotterdam's David Loggie, a 24-year-old free transfer from York City, led his team to a 4—0 win over FC Groningen.

Tony Woodcock scored the equalizer that earned FC Cologne a 1—1 draw with Bayer Leverkusen, to keep them top of the West German Bundesliga.

Werder Bremen go second after beating Borussia Dortmund, 2—0, Kostedde and Gruber scoring the goals. Bayern Munich, reigning champions, beat Eintracht Frankfurt 3—2 and stay in third place. Kraus, Rummenigge and Niedermayer scored Bayern's goals.

Hamburg SV drop from second to fourth after drawing with lowly Arminia Bielefeld, Milewski equalising Schocks early goal for Arminia.

VFL Bochum and VFB Stuttgart drew 3—3; Fortuna Duesseldorf outclassed FC Kaiserslautern 4—2, Borussia Moenchengladbach beat Duisburg 4—2, and Darmstadt 98 beat FC Nuremberg 2—1.

Claudio Gentile scored the goal that gave Juventus a 1—0 win of arch-rivals Torino and stretched their run to six successive victories. But Liam Brady missed a late penalty. Juventus lead the Italian league by three points from Roma and Inter Milan.

BULGARIA: Levski-Spartak 6, Academik 1; Belasitsa 1, Cherno More 0; Lokomotiv 3, Boroe 1; Chernomorets 1, Haskovo 0; Etur 3, Sliven 1; Marek 4, Trakia 1; Spartak 2, Botev 0; Caka 0, Slavia 1.

Darcy stays cool to win playoff

Adelaide, Oct 25. — Eamonn Darcy, from Ireland, survived a lapse on the last hole to win the Adelaide classic here today after a ployoff against Sam Torrance, from Scotland.

Darcy, who led for the first three days, dropped two storkes on the final hole of the last round and finished level with Torrance on a total of 285, but he swiftly recovered his poise and clinched the title at the first playoff hole.

The Irishman hit a beautiful drive and an equally fine nine-iron to land within four feet of the pin on the 14th hole, where the playoff was set. Torrance faltered, swinging his tee shot to the left and over-clubbing on the follow-up shot to land on the green but out of putting range. Torrance took two putts for a par four and Darcy made no mistake with the putt to win the playoff by a stroke.

Darcy, recalling the 18th hole, said he had tried to win in style and had nearly lost in the process. From the tee, he hooked his ball into light rough on the left-hand side of the fairway, whereas Torrance stayed in the middle.

Darcy chipped into a bunker beside the green, and Torrance hit a grandstand behind the green and had to take a drop. Torrance was then able to putt to within three feet of the hole and finish with a three-under-par 70. Darcy's shot out of the bunker went 20 metres past the hole. His first putt was too long and then he missed a three-foot putt for the tournament. He finished with a one-over-par 74.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 285, E Darcy (Ireland) 68, 71, 72, 74; S Torrance (GB) 74, 67, 74, 70 (Darcy won at first playoff hole). 287: S Ginn 72, 75, 73, 67; R Shearer 70, 72, 72, 73. 288: J Newton 73, 72, 71, 70. 289: M Krantz (US) 71, 73, 75, 70. 291: G Wolstenholme 73, 70, 75, 73. 292: R Heins (US) 71, 73, 75, 73; R Shaw 73, 73, 70, 74; D Hepler (US) 73, 70, 73, 76. 293: J Lister (NZ) 74, 75, 72, 72; T Gale 73, 76, 70, 74. Other British scores: 296: I Mosey 75, 76, 74, 71. 299: M Bembridge 73, 73, 76, 77. 301: T Powell 75, 71, 78, 77.—Reuter.

Faldo fourth as Irwin streaks home

Chiba (Japan), Oct 25.—Hale Irwin, of the United States, hit a four-under-par 68 here today to win the $40,000 first prize in the Bridgestone Open. Irwin, aged 36, winner this year of the Hawaiian and Buick Opens, finished with a 13-under par 275 for the four rounds to win by eight strokes from his fellow American, Bill Rogers, who had a 70 on the final round.

Yasuhiro Funatogawa, of Japan, finished third with a total of 284 after a 68. Nick Faldo, of Britain, who led after the first round, shared fourth place with Japan's leading player, Isao Aoki, and two of his fellow countrymen, Masashi Ozaki and Masahiro Kuramoto. They were all on 285.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 275: H Irwin (US), 70, 65, 72, 68. 283: W Rogers (US), 73, 72, 68, 70. 284: Y Funatogawa, 76, 68, 72, 68. 285: N Faldo (GB), 67, 73, 73, 72; I Aoki, 73, 72, 72, 68; M Ozaki, 71, 69, 73, 72; M Kuramoto, 74, 70, 71, 70. 287: H Yasuda, 69, 72, 73, 73; T Nakamura, 72, 68, 72, 75. 288: R Gilder (US), 71, 73, 70, 74; J Miller (US), 73, 70, 72, 74; A Kanamoto, 73, 70, 69, 76; N Ozaki, 72, 70, 73, 73; K Suzuki, 73, 71, 71, 73; Chen Tze-Ming (Taiwan), 74, 70, 75, 69; Hsu Chi San (Taiwan), 73, 71, 73, 71. Other British score: 291: N Price, 70, 70, 75, 76.—AP.

Madrid, Oct 25.—Peter Jacobsen had a runaway victory in the International Trophy event at La Moraleja here today. The 27-year-old American shot a six-under-par final round of 66 to win by nine strokes from Manuel Pinero, of Spain.

It was Jacobsen's first victory in Europe and completed a fine comeback after an illness which had forced him to miss the first six months of the American tour.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 268: P Jacobsen (US), 69, 69, 64, 66. 277: M Pinero (Spain), 70, 66, 70, 71. 280: S Ballesteros (Spain), 73, 67, 68, 72. 282: M McNulty (SA), 69, 76, 66, 71. 283: L Trevino (US), 68, 72, 71, 72; B Langer (WG), 70, 73, 71, 69. 288: J-M Canizares (Spain), 70, 78, 73, 67. 293: V Barrios (Spain), 75, 71, 73, 71. 295: A Jacklin (GB), 79, 76, 71, 70; J Gonzalez (Brazil), 70, 77, 73, 77.—Reuter.

Motorcycling

A bitter-sweet season with a sugary end

By Adrianne Blue

Winning by 17.4sec, Graeme Crosby, who has been sacked from the Suzuki grand prix team, brought his bitter-sweet season to a sugary end in the final round of the Shell Super Oil 500 championship at Brands Hatch yesterday.

Crosby led the 10-lap race from the start, the main dice being between Marc Fontan (Yamaha), who finished second, and Kork Ballington (Kawasaki), who finished third. Crosby had claimed the title in the previous round at Mallory Pork.

The Marlboro powerbike international, the weekend's official headliner, was debated somewhat when Crosby decided not to ride. Barry Sheene, who had been advertised as a runner, was not on the programme. Ron Haslam, the Derbyshire Honda rider, won from Fontan by 1.4sec, with Keith Huewen (Suzuki) third.

In the British sidecar championship the 1980 winners, Jock Taylor and his passenger Bengar Johansson, the former world champions, not unexpectedly wrapped up another series win even though they finished yesterday's final round second behind Bruce Ford-Dunn and Alistair Pirie.

Open exclusively to young British riders aged 24 and under, the Yamaha RD 350 pro-am series, in which riders compete on identically prepared machines, was won by Petr Wild, although he finished this final round third. Wild, aged 21, of Chesterfield, is also the British 250 champion. It will be interesting to see if this series, billed as a spawning ground for British talent, yields a new generation of top riders.

In what was to be a low-key comeback Phil Read, nine times world champion, crashed while lying third in a road bike race.

SUPERBIKE CHAMPIONSHIP: Final round (20 laps): 1, K Huewen (Suzuki), Woolaston, 16 min 11.8 sec (86.59 mph); 2, K Ballington (Kawasaki), South Africa, 16:51.7; 3, J Haslam (Honda), Langley Mill, 16:53. Championship standings: 1, Haslam, 144; 2, Ballington, 111; 3, W Gardner, 96.

350 RIDERS CHAMPIONSHIP: Final round (15 laps): 1, K Huewen (Yamaha), 13min 43.8sec (85.20 mph); 2, G McGregor (Yamaha), Australia, 12.46.5; 3, J Sayle (Yamaha), Australia, 12.46.7.

FORMULA ONE CHAMPIONSHIP: Final round (12 laps): 1, J Newbold (Suzuki), South Normanton, 10min 13.5 sec (84.91 mph); 2, G Crosby (Suzuki), New Zealand, 10.13.4; 3, M Grant (Suzuki), Wakefield, 10.13.3. Championship standings: 1, Crosby, 102; 2, R Haslam, 75; 3, Newbold, 75.

MARLBORO POWERBIKE INTERNATIONAL (10 laps): 1, R Haslam (Honda), Derbyshire, 19 min 2.4 sec (89.36 mph); 2, M Fontan (Yamaha), France, 19:4.6; 3, K Huewen (Suzuki), Wellingborough, 19:12.5.

YAMAHA RD 350 PRO-AM SERIES: Final round: 1, G Padgett, 12min 41.8sec (74.10 mph); 2, A Hawkins, 12:56.1; 3, P Wild, 13:00.0. Series winner: Wild, 96 pts.

SHELL SUPER OIL 500 CHAMPIONSHIP: Final round: 1, G Crosby, 19min 30.6sec (80.37 mph); 2, M Fontan, 19:48.0; 3, K Ballington, 19.51.1. Series winner: Crosby, 117

Hockey

Kent's recipe for success is working to Rule

By Sydney Friskin

Berkshire 0 Kent 3

Kent began their challenge for the county championship with an impressive victory over Berkshire yesterday at Maidenhead, where both sides kept the game flowing on a heavy pitch. The visitors led 2—0 at half time, and never looked like releasing their hold.

On paper Kent looked the stronger side, with Rule from the England squad leading the attack, and Kullar returning to the position of centre link. The visitors were always sharper and although Berkshire had a fair share of the exchanges they could not put their game together.

Rule put Kent on the road to victory with two late first-half goals. He scored his first with a crisp angular shot after combining well with Kalsi, and later pounced on a rebound after the goalkeeper had saved from Marshall. Just before half-time, Berkshire were unlucky when a shot by Key just missed the far post. They were hoping for inspiration from Boddington, who did not get into the game.

Berkshire's chances receded when Kent increased their lead in the ninth minute of the second half through Kalsi, assisted this time by Rule. Then Berkshire forced the first of six short corners, all of which came to nothing.

Kent earned only one short corner from which the Berkshire goalkeeper saved well off Kullar. But they had the better workrate, and obtained the best results by working to Rule.

KENT: D Smith (Bromley, sub, M Chevin, Marden Russels); J Crosbie (Tulse Hill, captain), M Richards (Bromley), M Bishop (Bromley), A King (Bromley), J Shipley (Tulse Hill), I S Kullar (Beckenham), G Marshall (Tulse Hill), M Coous (Tulse Hill), C Rule (Beckenham), N Kalsi (Blackheath, sub, N Berry, Beckenham).

BERKSHIRE: S Smith (Reading); I Tyrrell (Reading), J Putter (Maidenhead), C Davey (Reading), A Robertson (Maidenhead), R Key (Teddington), R Staynor (Reading, captain), J Page (Maidenhead), P Land (Reading), N Boddington (Reading), G Maskery (Reading).

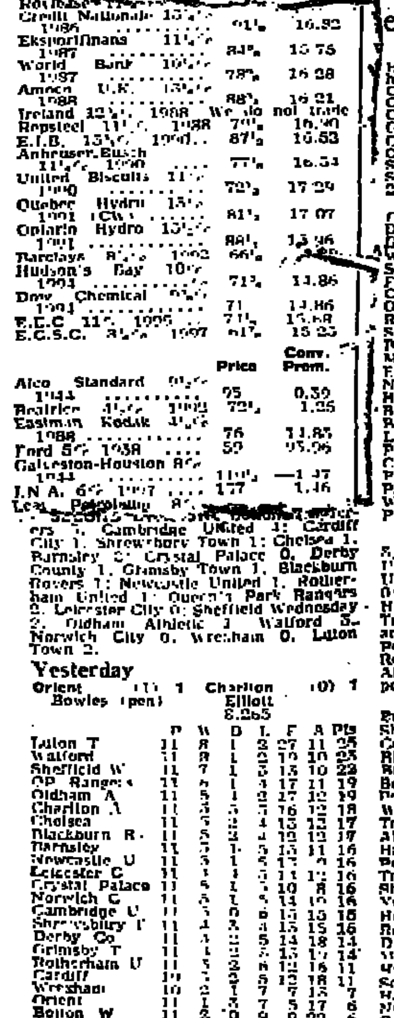
Umpires: T Jones and J Nickerson (Southern Counties).

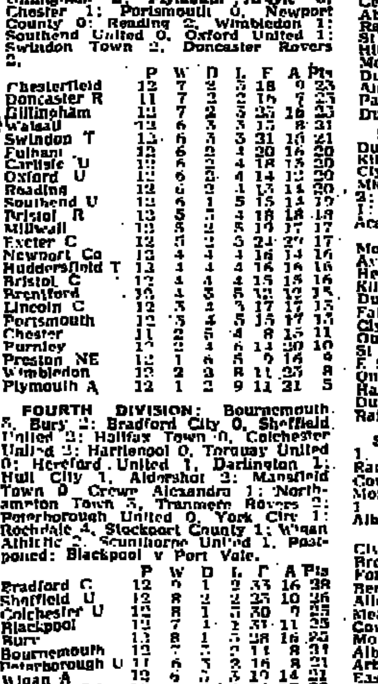
Yesterday

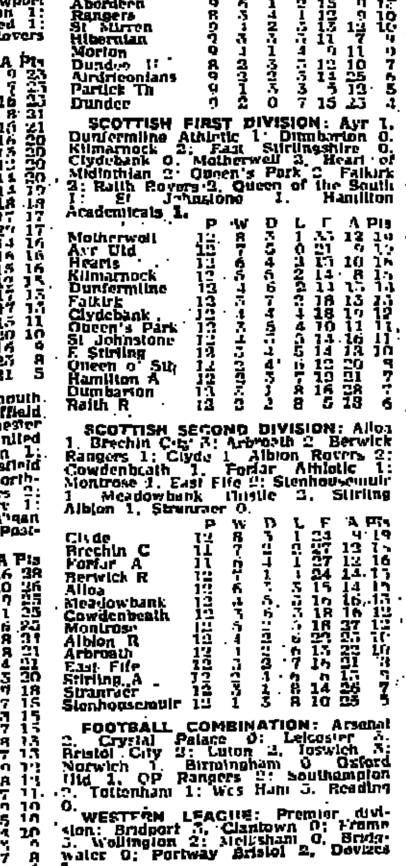
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Lancashire 2, Durham 1; Northumberland 2, Cumbria 0; Yorkshire 1, Cheshire 1. West: Dorset 0, Devon 4; Hereford 1, Wiltshire 0; Gloucestershire v Somerset (postponed). East: Suffolk 2, Essex 1; Cambridgeshire 4, Bedfordshire 1; Lincolnshire 1, Norfolk 3. South: Hampshire 1, Buckinghamshire 3; Sussex 1, Middlesex 2; Berkshire 0, Kent 3; Oxfordshire 1, Surrey 4.

Windsurfing

NAGO (Japan): World championships: Final placings: Men: Overall: 1, ... Wallis (US), 0 pts. Heavyweight: 1, J Myrin (Sweden), 15.7. Light heavyweight: 1, F Gautier (France). Medium weight: 1, N Robert (France). Lightweight: 1, Wellze. Women: Overall: 1, R Smith (US). Triangle race: 1, ... Mascia (Italy).











European leagues

DUTCH: NEC Nijmegen 2, MVV Maastricht 1; Haarlem 1, Feyenoord 1; Az'67 Alkmaar 2, Willem II Tilburg 0; Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 1, De Graafschap 0; PSV Eindhoven 3, Ajax 0; NAC Breda 5, The Hague 0; Roda JC Kerkrade 4, PEC Zwolle 1; Utrecht 4, Twente Enschede 2; Sparta 4, Groningen 0.

Today's fixtures

Snooker

Only England can stop Wales pocketing title

By Sydney Friskin

Wales finished on top of their group in the world team snooker championship, sponsored by State Express, at the Hexagon Theatre, Reading, last night and qualified for the semi-final round. They defeated the Republic of Ireland 4-0 and on Saturday overcame the strong Canadian team with a 4-2 victory. Now, it seems that only England can stop them from retaining the title they have won for the past two years.

At the halfway stage yesterday, Wales led Ireland 3-0. After the interval, Doug Mountjoy gave Wales an unassailable 4-0 lead by taking the first two frames off Des Sheehan. Mountjoy had few problems in this match and put the second frame beyond doubt with a break of 52. He was in a position to clear the table, but an attempt on the pink ended with the loss of the cue ball.

The outstanding quality of the Welsh team is the ability of each player to pull himself out of trouble. In yesterday's first match, Mountjoy who is leading 62-59 against Pat Fagan miscued on the first pink, giving Fagan the opportunity to win the frame and level the score at 1-1. But Mountjoy's break of 73 enabled him to take the third frame and win the match 2-1.

Ray Reardon, the Welsh champion, and six times world champion was a frame down against Eugene Hughes, who was still at school when Reardon was winning his world titles. But Reardon, with confidence renewed in his rebuilt cue, recovered his composure to take the next two frames, finishing with two breaks of 56.

Terry Griffiths, world champion in 1979, was in trouble against Sheehan, aged 18, who is his first year as a professional. Sheehan won the first frame in which he made a fine break of 58; but Griffiths drawing heavily on his experience easily won the next two frames.

There was a tense battle on Saturday in the final frame of the match between Cliff Thorburn, the Canadian captain, and Reardon, in which everything depended on the last two balls. Reardon eventually came through to win by two frames to one and give Wales an overall 4-2 victory.

SCORES: Wales beat Republic of Ireland, 4—0. D Mountjoy beat P Fagan, 2—1 (64—49, 51—68, 102—81); R Reardon beat E Hughes, 3—1 (21—89, 108—23, 121—1); T Griffiths beat D Sheehan, 2—1 (43—75, 87—34, 89—19); Mountjoy beat Sheehan, 2—0 (90—11, 106—29).

SATURDAY: Wales beat Canada 4—2. R Reardon lost to K Stevens 2—1 (83—29, 29—81, 22—72); D Mountjoy lost to C Thorburn 2—1 (64—59, 28—113, 40—80); T Griffiths beat W Werbeniuk 2—1 (103—6, 4—90, 60—50); Griffiths beat Stevens 2—0 (87—20, 127—0); Mountjoy beat Werbeniuk 2—0 (77—38, 109—13); Reardon beat Thorburn 2—1 (34—66, 76—53, 62—17).

Modern rhythmic gymnastics

Vision in ribbon: Devina, of the Soviet Union, on her golden way.

British improve, but so do others

From Peter Aykroyd
Munich, Oct 25

Bulgaria ended the world championships here yesterday firmly in control of this delightfully feminine sport, winning the team and individual championships. The Soviet Union were at their heels throughout, and it was a close call in the team finals. Several errors in the Bulgarian handling of ribbons and ball gave the Russians a chance, but it came too late. The Bulgarians, with twirls of their colourful ribbons, came home first with a score of 38.575 points against the Russians total of 38.350.

Earlier, the Bulgarians had asserted their superiority by capturing all three of the individual medals. The gold was won by a newcomer, Anelia Ralenkova, a 17-year-old.

For the British, it was a championship of mixed feelings, the improvement in their standards being matched by other countries. The 19th placing in the team championship was, perhaps, disappointing, but there are encouraging signs. "You've got something there", said a Swedish official, "and that is potential."

Perhaps the best hopes for the future, lie in the soloists, two 16-year-olds from Coventry, Jacqueline Leavy, who deputizes for Sharon Tylor, the British champion, finished in 49th place and Lynette Gordon was close behind in 52nd out of nearly 100.

For Jenny Bott, the national coach, one of the main tasks ahead is building up confidence and noting one of the main lessons of Munich, which is to produce a team which must largely act in unison, like a ballet chorus.

RESULTS: Ribbon: 1 Devina (USSR), 19.70 pts. Clubs: 1, A Ralenkova (Bulgaria), 19.70 pts. Rope: 1, L Ignatova (Bulgaria), 19.70 pts. Hoops: 1, Ignatova (Bulgaria), 19.[illegible] pts. Teams: 1, Bulgaria, 38.575 pts; 2, USSR, 38.350; 3, Czechoslovakia, 38.1[illegible]0.

Cricket

Pakistan's bowlers struggle

Perth, Oct 25.—Pakistan's bowlers were made to toil today as Western Australia continued to take advantage of a placid pitch in their four-day match here. The state side had piled up 515 for seven at the close of the third day in reply to the touring team's first innings of 380 for nine.

Wood scored 151, his highest first-class score, Shipperd made a patient 131 and Hughes, the captain, struck a brisk 55 as Western Australia built steadily on their overnight score of 217 for one.

Wood's previous best score was 126, a total he reached against South Australia last December and West Indies in 1977-78. He resumed at 111, included 12 boundaries in his 382-minute innings and shared a second-wicket partnership of 180 with Shipperd. Shipperd batted 364 minutes for his fourth first-class century and put on 98 with Hughes.

PAKISTANIS

Mudassar Nazar, c Marsh, b Malone	57
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, b Baker	33
Zaheer Abbas, c and b Malone	23
*Javed Miandad, c Hughes, b Yardley	6
Majid Khan, b Malone	110
Wasim Raja, l-b-w, b Malone	0
Imran Khan, l-b-w, b Yardley	47
Ejaz Faqih, not out	61
Wasim Bari, c Laird, b Yardley	26
Tahir Naqqash, c Laird, b Yardley	1
Extras (b 1, lb 2, w 1, nb 1)	5
Total (9 wkts dec)	380

Iqbal Qasim did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—103, 2—110, [illegible]

BOWLING: Malone, [illegible]; Baker, [illegible]; Porter, [illegible]; Yardley, [illegible]; O'Neill, [illegible].

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

G M Wood, c Mudassar, b Tahir	151
B M Laird, c and b Qasim	17
G Shipperd, c Ejaz, b Qasim	131
*K J Hughes, st Bari, b Ejaz	55
M D O'Neill, b Qasim	1
C S Serjeant, b Qasim	23
R W Marsh, c and b Majid	[illegible]
G D Porter, not out	11
B Yardley, not out	[illegible]
Extras (b 4, lb 13, w 1, nb 1[illegible])	[illegible]
Total (7 wkts)	515

M Malone, D Baker to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—100, 2—280, [illegible]

BOWLING (to date): Imran, [illegible]; Tahir, [illegible]; Ejaz, [illegible]; Qasim, [illegible]; Mudassar, [illegible]; Raja, 7—2—12—0; Miandad, [illegible]; Rizwan, 3—0—7—0; Majid, [illegible].—Agencies.

Rugby League

A late flurry salvages Fulham's self-respect

By Keith Macklin

There seemed neither fairness nor logic in Fulham's 12—12 draw and valuable point at Leeds yesterday. Fulham produced what was arguably the worst performance of their short history, and seemed well beaten when they were 12—2 behind.

Leeds, not playing particularly well themselves, led with tries from Ward and Dick and three goals from Dick against a Diamond penalty goal. Somehow, Fulham gathered themselves.

At last the passes were put together with frequency, and Dalgreen sent out a long one to send in Cambriani at the corner. Diamond kicked a splendid goal from the touchline and in a sensational finish Crossley, the Fulham stand-off half, scored a brilliant try a minute into injury time. His sidestep to leave the Leeds full back Binder floundering was a thing of beauty, and Diamond's goal under pressure salvaged Fulham's point—and self respect.

Whitehaven gave the unbeaten League leaders Widnes a rare fright before losing to a late try from the Widnes full back Burke. Whitehaven led 7—2 at half time with a try by Bulman and two goals by Pearson against a goal from Burke. Widnes struggled to assert their expected supremacy against lion-hearted tackling, and in the end tries by George and Burke and another goal from Burke gave them 10 wins in a row.

The two Humberside clubs maintained their keen pursuit of Widnes. At Wigan, Hull gained their first victory at Central Park for 59 years with three late tries from the New Zealanders, Leuluai and O'Hara, and the Welsh international Prendiville. Crooks, the young prodigy kicked four more goals for Hull.

Hull Kingston Rovers trailed 6-10 to Leigh at half time and were 10—1 down at one stage before coming back to take command in the second half. Burton, Dunn and Hartley scored the Rovers' tries, Fairbairn kicking four goals.

St Helens won a valuable point at Featherstone, and were only robbed of outright victory by a late drop goal by Hobbs.

Castleford ran riot against York, whose defence must be giving the coach Bill Kirkbride considerable cause for alarm. After last week's thrashing at Swinton, York lost by 40—4 against the Yorkshire Cup winners.

In a rehearsal for next weekend's John Player Trophy game, Bradford Northern came from 2—3 down to beat Barrow.

Carlisle continue their march towards promotion in their first season. They won comfortably 20—2 at Doncaster with tries from Agar (2), Evans and Morgan and four goals from Ferres. Salford lost further promotion ground at Blackpool where the home side scored a first half try through Hunter and clung on with tenacious tackling.

FIRST DIVISION: [illegible]

SECOND DIVISION: [illegible]

First division

Second division

Badminton

England are made to fight

By Richard Eaton

England were extended to the final match for the first and only time by Sweden in the series sponsored by Crest Hotels at the Oasis Leisure Centre, Swindon yesterday, but eventually completed their fourth and final win of the series 3—2. The match which decided the series, at Mansfield on Friday, had been won 5—0 and this was a more accurate reflection.

Kevin Jolly, England's No 2, who beat the Swedish No 1 Thomas Kihlström in straight games at Chester in the first match of the series, won only two of the first 22 points yesterday (Sunday) before getting the cylinders firing. The encounter then became more of a contest, but the more highly-motivated Kihlström won.

RESULTS (England names first): K Jolly lost to T Kihlström, 1—15, 13—15; R Stevens beat T Petersson, 15—6, 15—12; N Yates beat U Johansson, 15—9, 15—8; M Tredgett and M Dew lost to Kihlström and C Nordin, 15—5, 15—18, 7—15; Stevens and G Baddeley beat C Lundberg and Petersson, 15—5, 15—12.

Racing

English master gives French a lesson

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 25

At a miserable and windswept Longchamp this afternoon, the English gave the French an end-of-term thrashing when Moorestyle and Ardross completed a double for Lester Piggott, who showed complete mastery and brilliance in conditions which were more suitable for penguins than horses. Moorestyle dominated the seven-furlong Prix de la Forêt after the first 10 metres and went on to take his race by four lengths, the same distance by which Ardross won the Prix Royal-Oak.

It is rare to hear a French crowd clap and cheer—they are better at booing losing favourites—but the action was completely reflex when Piggott was led into the winner's enclosure having partnered Moorestyle to his fourth victory in France and the 13th and last of his remarkable career. A generous 5—4 on favourite, Moorestyle flew out of the No 10 stall so fast that Piggott had a couple of peeps over his shoulder during the first furlong and a half. The pair simply charged down the hill before being joined by Belmont Bay and the rank outsider, Dalby Mustang, but these rivals and the rest of the field were all galloped into the ground by the time they reached the two furlong marker.

Knowing his old ally so well, Piggott gave Moorestyle a couple of precautionary slaps just before the first winning post just in case the colt thought he had completed his afternoon's task. At the finish Moorestyle was being pulled up four lengths ahead of the fast finishing Lou Piguet with the consistent Diamond Prospect a neck away third in front of Belmont Bay, Sharpo and Hilal.

"A great day for an old friend" was how Robert Armstrong described Moorestyle's farewell to the racecourse, but Piggott was even more expansive. "That was a great horse", he said and continued "Few people knew that his training accident affected Moorestyle until his last three races. Since the diadem I haven't had to move on him. On top form I'd have murdered To-Agori-Mou in the Waterford."

Moorestyle now retires to the National Stud where he has been syndicated for £55,000 a share. That must be tax payers money exceptionally well spent. If his background had been slightly less humble, the colt would be standing for several times his stud fee of £8,000. This point is rubbed home a little further when one considers that Cresta Rider has recently been syndicated for $250,000 (about £130,000).

Admittedly, Cresta Rider hated today's dead ground but he was over 18 lengths behind Moorestyle, who has taken four group one events to Cresta Rider's none. However, Cresta Rider is by Northern Dancer and not Manacle who sired Moorestyle before he was picked up for 4,000 guineas by Susan Piggott at the 1978 Newmarket sales.

Belmont Bay ran a brave race and now retires to the Hamilton Stud where he will have a value of £750,000. Sharpo did not stay and Dalsian was pulled out of the race because of the ground.

Ardross was equally brilliant in the Prix Royal-Oak and his revenge over the Arc de Triomphe winner, Gold River, was complete and devastating. It was not surprising that there were no takers for the role of pacemaker in the 15½ furlong contest, but eventually Georges Doleuze did condescend to take the field along at a gentle hack canter.

Things speeded up with seven furlongs left, but the crucial point of the race came when Piggott moved Ardross from sixth to first place inside the final half mile. Soon after, the English pair put daylight between themselves and their opponents and Ardross won by four lengths from the mud loving Proustille with the Arc winner, Gold River, a further two-and a half lengths away in third position in front of El Badr, Alma Atea and Tipperary Fixer.

Piggott timed his forward move to perfection and caught his fellow professionals a little unawares, although it is fair to say that few of them were able to coax much out of their exhausted partners. Ardross was beaten just under five lengths by Gold River in the Arc, but as Piggott explained: "It would have been different in the Arc if I hadn't had the 24 draw. Today's distance was better for Ardross and he didn't have to use energy to find a good position."

Charles St George is to race Ardross again next season when the five-year-old will be aimed for the Ascot Gold Cup before the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes and the Arc.

Freddie Head said of Gold River: "She pulled a lot, but had nothing when under pressure." Gold River now retires to stud where she will be covered by the then 21 year-old Northern Dancer, who is still rumoured to be standing in France next season.

PRIX DE LA FORET (Group 1: £[illegible],407: 7f)

MOORESTYLE b c by Manacle—Guiding Star (Moores International Furnishings Ltd) 4-9-12 L Piggott 1
Lou Piguet ...... J S Desaint 2
Diamond Prospect ...... Y Saint-Martin 3

PARI MUTUEL: Win, 1.80fr; place, 1.20, 2.40, 1.60. Dual F: 41. R Armstrong. 4l, nk. 9 ran. 1min 30.4sec. NR: Dalsian.

PRIX ROYAL-OAK (Group 1: £30,407: 1m 7f 110yd)

ARDROSS b h by Run the Gantlet—Le Melody (C St George) 5-9-3 L Piggott 1
Proustille ...... S Gorli 2
Gold River ...... F Head 3

PARI MUTUEL: Win, 3.30fr; place 2.20, 4.10. Dual F: 58.50. H Cecil. 4l, 2½l. 7 ran. 3min 56.7sec.

April Run takes Aqueduct Turf Classic

New York, Oct 25.—April Run, a three-year-old Irish-bred filly trained in France, won the $300,000 Turf Classic Invitational at Aqueduct racecourse here. Ridden by her regular jockey, Philippe Pacquet, April Run held off a late burst from the even-money favourite Galaxy Libra, to win the 12-furlong race by one length. The Very One was a further two and a half lengths back in third place with Match the Hatch fourth.

April Run, who finished third in the Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp three weeks ago, paid just over 5-2 ($7.20 for a $2 stake) in the totalisator betting. Galaxy Libra, an Irish-bred five-year-old who raced in California for the last two years, won the Man o' War Stakes at Belmont Park three weeks ago and was ridden today by Willie Shoemaker.

April Run, trained by François Boutin and owned by Mrs Bertram R Firestone, of Virginia, is next due to race in the Washington International at Laurel Park on November 7.

Piggott on Cairn Rouge

Laurel, Maryland, Oct 24.—Lester Piggott will ride Ireland's entry, Cairn Rouge, in the $250,000 Washington International on November 7.

Italian success for Rogers and Ghadeer

Trevor Rogers gained his first success in a group race when Ghadeer won the £6,764 Premio Carlo Porta over one and a quarter miles at San Siro, Milan, on Saturday. He paid 25 lire for a win and 18 for a place, both including a 10 lire stake.

Ghadeer had run another good race to be second to Aspros in Germany earlier this month and is at last beginning to look as if he might be worth a fair portion of the 625,000 guineas that his trainer, Tom Jones, paid for him as a yearling.

Rogers also rode Mushref to finish fifth in the £13,527 Premio Vittorio di Capua (one mile) in which Aspros was a disappointing favourite. He could finish only fourth but the Germans still won the race with Esclavo, who beat the French colt, Norwegian, by three lengths.

The Germans also took yesterday's big race, the £40,582 Gran Premio del Jockey Club with Konigsstuhl. The 1979 German triple crown winner, who was running for the last time, beat Solero and Bellman.

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: Chepstow: 2.0 Head Waiter. 4.0 Pampered Gipsy. Edinburgh: 3.15 Giarrola Again. Nottingham: 12.30 Mick the Knife, Red Lance. 1.0 Aloa, Another Memory. 2.0 Great Triumph, St Conal. 2.30 Ampere, Eagles Daughter. 3.30 [illegible]

Cling to Count Pahlen in maze

By Michael Seely

Geoffrey Gibbs, the Jockey Club official responsible for compiling the weights for the Free Handicap, is a landscape gardener in his spare time. However, no tangled mass of undergrowth that he has succeeded in transforming into a well-ordered paradise, will ever have taxed this modern Capability Brown's skills more highly than the task that now lies before him of finding a path through the intricate maze of this year's two-year-old form after the victory of Count Pahlen, over Paradis Terrestre and Jalmood, in the William Hill Futurity.

Before delving into the knotty problems posed by the result of the most valuable two-year-old race of the season, full credit must be given to the winner and his connections. As always on these occasions when none of us have had the foresight to consider, let alone tip the winner, controversy rages about the beaten horses. Was Paradis Terrestre unlucky? Was Norwick over the top? What happened to Assert?

Although Bruce Hobbs is the first to admit that at best he only considered Count Pahlen to have an each-way chance, this talented and popular professional has always insisted that Saturday's winner is a high-class colt in the making. And that was what Count Pahlen and Geoff Baxter proved.

The bookmakers are adamant that Paradis Terrestre was unlucky. The Tote makes Daniel Wildenstein's Empery colt their favourite for the Derby at 10-1, and offer 16-1 against Count Pahlen. Similarly, Ladbrokes make Paradis Terrestre a 12-1 chance for the 2,000 Guineas and offer 25-1 against Saturday's conqueror.

Paradis Terrestre stumbled and lost ground early in the straight but Lester Piggott firmly believes that it was inexperience rather than this mishap that caused the downfall of the favourite. Paradis Terrestre is leggy, unfurnished and rather lacking in substance but he is, without doubt, an athlete and remains an exciting prospect.

Jalmood ran a fine race to finish third. After being outpaced early in the straight, he laid himself down to his work with a will in the last two furlongs and came home well. John Dunlop anticipates training the Blushing Groom colt for the Derby and last Thursday's Horris Hill Stakes winner, Montekin, for the 2,000 Guineas.

The gallant Norwick ran his heart out to finish a close fourth. It is easy to be wise after the event but talented trainer Guy Harwood probably should never have run his Royal Lodge Stakes winner. Norwick showed unmistakable signs of tension as he jogged restlessly round the paddock and, apparently, he sweated up before the start.

In these commercial days it is an irresistible temptation to try and win a group one race with a two-year-old. But after a busy season it can only be done at the risk of jeopardizing that horse's three-year-old career. However, the press's choice as "Flat race trainer of the year" is not dealing, in the main, with owner-breeders but with businessmen who are laying out large sums of money for yearlings. Harwood's bold, attacking policy with his two-year-olds has certainly reaped these owners a rich harvest in the past few seasons. And, in any case, Norwick is so tough that he will probably emerge like a giant refreshed in the spring.

So what confronts Mr Gibbs as he starts to hack his way through this jungle of form? The strongly-fancied Assert ran badly on Saturday and confirmed the impression that the Irish two-year-olds are below par. When the conclave of European handicappers put their learned heads together later this autumn their consensus of opinion must surely be that pride of place must go to the Grand Criterium winner, Green Forest.

Wind and Wuthering, the runaway winner of the Dewhurst Stakes, is obviously a live contender for the 2,000 Guineas. And judged on collateral lines of form, Harwood's lightly-raced Pampapaul colt, Sandhurst Prince, is certainly entitled to be favourite for the first of the colts' classics.

Count Pahlen's victory means that Noble Gift, his Newmarket victim in the Westley Stakes, must also come into the reckoning. And so, too, must Ivano and Peacetime, who were involved in that exciting finish with Noble Gift in the Houghton Stakes, also be considered.

The evidence is now all there, inconclusive it may be. But somehow, I suspect, we will be little the wiser until next April however hard we burn the midnight oil.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: soft. Chepstow: good to soft. Edinburgh: good. Tomorrow: Redcar: soft. Plumpton: heavy.

Nottingham card

12.30 WOODBOROUGH STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £897: 1¼m)

1.0 RAINWORTH STAKES (Div I: selling: 2-y-o: £639: 1m 50yd)

1.30 FLAWBOROUGH STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £897: 1¼m)

2.0 WOODBOROUGH STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £897: 1¼m)

7-1 Sunny Look, 4-1 Prolos, 11-2 Hinlonado, 7-1 Orange Sorbet, 10-1 Great Triumph, 12-1 Bullring, 14-1 Wangaroo, 16-1 others.

2.30 RAINWORTH STAKES (Div II: selling: 2-y-o: £638: 1m 50yd)

9-4 Prince Vandezee, 3-1 Double Acepot, 9-5 Ampere, 6-1 La Bird, 8-1 Spare Wheel, 10-1 Hartnell's In Love, 14-1 others.

3.0 BELTON HANDICAP (£2,012: 1m 5f)

3.30 KEGWORTH HANDICAP (£2,463: 6f)

4.0 WESTBOROUGH HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,713: 6f)

4.30 FLAWBOROUGH STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maiden fillies: £897: 1¼m)

7-4 Dovetail, 4-1 Kissin Kin, 9-2 Pine, 11-2 Norfolk Queen, 7-1 Ardmay, 12-1 My Annassar, 16-1 Grand Legacy, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff
12.30 Distinction. 1.0 Aloa. 1.30 On Show. 2.0 Sunny Look. 2.30 Prince Vandezee. 3.0 Royal Baize. 3.30 Music City. 4.0 Master-Blow. 4.30 Kissin Kin.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
12.30 Black Flame. 2.0 Sunny Look. 2.30 Ampere. 3.0 Royal Baize. 3.30 Composer. 4.0 No Contest. 4.30 My Annassar.

Chepstow programme

1.30 HORSESHOE STAKES (Apprentices: £1,302: 1¼m)

2.0 WHITSBURY MANOR STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,278: 7f)

2.30 ASTON PARK HANDICAP (£1,296: 1¼m)

3.0 ADSTOCK MANOR HANDICAP (£1,399: 6f)

3.30 LUCKNAM PARK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,439: 1m)

4.0 WHITSBURY MANOR STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,235: 7f)

Edinburgh card

1.45 QUEENSFERRY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £879: 5f)

2.15 GULLANE HANDICAP (£1,013: 5f)

2.45 GRANGE HANDICAP (£982: 1m)

3.15 PORTOBELLO STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £552: 7f)

3.45 FISHERROW STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £743: 1m)

7-4 Beausoleil, 5-1 Glenside Lady, 5-1 Ginger Tart, 7-1 Royal Rhapsody, 8-1 Time Wind, 10-1 Native Son, 12-1 others.

4.15 INGLISTON STAKES (£627: 1m)

7-2 Battalion, 9-2 Contraria, 6-1 La Biche, Olderfleet, 8-1 Cray Loch, 10-1 Dolkas, 12-1 Sparkling Ears, Classy Deb, 14-1 others.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Will George. 2.15 Lilac Star. 2.45 Dunsyre. 3.15 Anatolia. 3.45 Beausoleil. 4.15 Battalion.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Four Marks. 2.15 Effect. 2.45 Elizabeth Howard. 3.15 Anatolia. 3.45 Beausoleil. 4.15 Olderfleet.

Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Cinderwench. 2.0 Ackstane. 2.30 Jo-Jo-San. 3.0 Warooka. 3.30 Park Place. 4.0 Change Habit.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 New Continent. 2.0 Take a Card. 2.30 Jo-Jo-San. 3.0 Toccata. 3.30 Park Place.

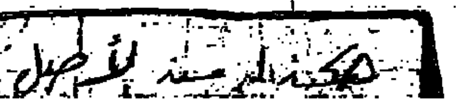
Doncaster results

Huntingdon

Newbury

Stratford-on-Avon

1.45: 1, Emmahel (5-1 fav); 2, Bee Orchid (20-1); 3, Trumpler (15-2). 17 ran. NR: Hans Brinker, Pheasant Bridge.



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Public and Educational Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral position, tenable for one year and renewable for a second year, that is concerned with in-service interfacial lifetime prediction of glass fibres in epoxy matrix composite materials. The project will make use of a mini computer to process photoelastic data obtained for single fibres that have been given different surface treatments. Salary at the lower end of Range 1A—£6,070-£6,475 p.a. (£6,880 at age 26).

Applications, in writing, giving the names of two referees should be sent as soon as possible to

Dr K. H. G. Ashbee,
H. H. Wills
Physics Laboratory,
Tyndall Avenue, Bristol
BS8 1TL.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

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H. H. Wills,
Physics Laboratory,
Tyndall Avenue,
Bristol BS8 1TL.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO
Dunedin, New Zealand

UNIVERSITY POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

The Council of the University invites applications for a Post-Doctoral Fellowship tenable in the Department of Chemistry of the University.
In addition to contributing to the current research programme in analytical chemistry, the successful applicant will be required to undertake a limited amount of teaching.
The emolument is NZ$15,000 per annum (taxable in New Zealand) and a return air fare of up to a maximum of NZ$2,000 is also available. The Fellowship is available for a maximum of two years.
A candidate who is offered the Fellowship must have successfully completed his/her doctorate before taking up appointment.

Further particulars are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar of the University, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand. Application close on 15 December, 1981.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES
for Overseas Visiting Fellows
LECTURESHIPS

The Department wishes to strengthen its teaching resources and as soon as possible proposes to appoint a lecturer who is qualified and experienced in management development and training methodology. It is also seeking additional lecturers in one or more of the following areas: organizational behaviour, with particular reference to the public sector; social policy and social planning; and rural development. Preference may be given to applicants with appropriate work experience in Britain and or overseas. These are replacement posts and will be for 2-3 years initially. The Department provides a range of academic and post-experience study programmes in the area of management and public administration for senior personnel from African, Asian, Latin-American, Caribbean and Mediterranean countries and is also engaged in collaborative programmes with overseas training institutions. Successful applicants will be required to undertake short periodic assignments abroad. Salary range p.a.: £6,070-£12,860.

Particulars and application forms (returnable by November 18th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref: 152/81/T. Overseas applicants may apply by air mail in the first instance.

The Queen's University of Belfast

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

The Institute of Professional Legal Studies was established in 1976 by the University (in co-operation with the Inn of Court and Incorporated Law Society of Northern Ireland) to provide a full-time "vocational year" course of professional legal training for law graduates intending to practice as solicitors or barristers in Northern Ireland. The post of Director of the Institute will become vacant on the retirement of the first Director (Mr J. H. S. Elliott) in September, 1983, and applications are now invited from suitably qualified candidates for this post. Applicants should preferably be barristers or solicitors with experience in professional practice and with experience of law teaching. Qualification to practice in Northern Ireland is not essential. The salary is £17,676 per annum with contributory pension rights under FSSU or USS. Permission for a reasonable amount of legal practice will normally be granted.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. Closing date: 15th December, 1981. (Please quote Ref 81/T).

GOSTOWE SCHOOL HIGH WYCOMBE

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar as from the 1st April, 1982 or by other arrangement.
Further particulars may be obtained from the ... Godstowe School, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART

APPOINTMENT OF DEAN

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for appointment to the newly created post of Dean of this College. The Dean will be Chairman of the Academic Policy Committee of Senate and will play a key role in advising and assisting the Rector and Vice-Provost in formulating and implementing future College academic policy. The salary will be within the University Professional range at not less than £16,697 p.a. including London Allowance.

Further details regarding the appointment and application form can be obtained from the Registrar (Staff), Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7 2EU.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
(£5,841-£6,291)

Required to assist in the Mode 3 Examination Section. Experience of examination work is not essential. Good educational background important. University degree desirable.
Forms and further details should be requested by postcard from the undersigned to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 9 November 1981.

D. H. Board, MA.
Secretary to the Board,
London Regional Examining Board,
Lyon House,
104 Wandsworth High Street,
London: SW18 4LF.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from solicitors for a post of lecturer. The salary will be within the scale £8,028-£12,720 p.a. (which includes a London allowance of £1,020) with the entry point depending on qualifications and experience. Normal annual increments are £408.

Apply with full personal, professional and academic details and the names of two referees to the Director. The College of Law, 27 Chancery Lane, WC2A 1NL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD

FELLOWSHIP IN POLITICS

The College hopes to elect a Special Fellow and Lecturer in Politics with effect from 1 October, 1982. Candidates of either sex may apply. The Fellow will be elected for three years in the first instance and may be re-elected for a further period not exceeding two years but not thereafter. The successful candidate will be required to teach for the honours school of P.P.E., covering at least the papers in Theory of Politics and in Political Institutions.

Further particulars are obtainable from the Warden of Merton College, to whom applications should be sent by 1 December, 1981, giving the names of three referees.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

(continued on page 22)

Commercial property by Baron Phillips

Does automation threaten city-based offices?

Despite the substantial office accommodation planned for London's South Bank, along with the considerable number of blocks which fringe the City, either under construction or built, awaiting tenants, is the era of the City-based building over?

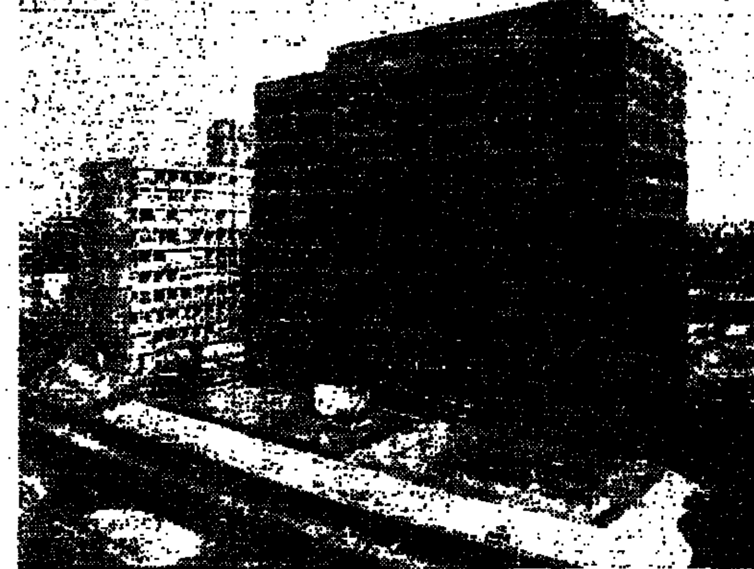
The rapid advance in technology, especially in communications, is leading some observers of the property industry to think that the intense demand for commercial space in the heart of our cities is coming to an end. This is hardly a school of thought to which the country's leading agents and surveyors would subscribe. Quite the opposite, in fact. As I pointed out last week Richard Ellis believes demand will help push rents in the City up to £45 a sq ft by the middle of the decade.

It does seem that very little long term thought is being given to the future of commercial property in light of recent technological advances, not to mention future ones, and how this may effect space and location requirements over the coming few years. Talk to the new technology buffs and they are able to paint a picture which eradicates the need for the conventional office, yet we have seen little evidence from our property experts that they are considering the implications of this science.

A study is being started which may go some way to shed real light on what the electronic age of the future may hold in store for the property industry.

Last week Urwick Nexos, the office automation consultants, announced it was launching a study into the impact of information technology on office structure and design. Will the speculative office blocks crowding the skylines of our cities adapt efficiently and economically to the demands of new technology, and how should space in the automated office be organized are two of the principal questions being asked.

The consultants are joining forces with architects and



Becket House, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1, had been assigned to accountants Ernst & Whinney. The 146,000 sq ft building was a casualty of Government cut backs in the Civil Service and had become surplus to the needs of the Department of the Environment. Hillier Parker May & Rowden acted for the DoE and Gooch & Wagstaff represented Ernst & Whinney.

Duffy Eley Giffone Worthington, the space planning experts, to examine the effects of the more widespread introduction of new technology on our office blocks.

The problem with an investigation of this kind, it seems, is that it is based on existing buildings and present environmental and sociological demands. What it is not trying to do is to look a little way into the future and ask far more relevant questions.

For example, will the advance and development of information technology mean the *end of property building as we know it?* Will not the long-term application of this technology bring into doubt the assumption that we will continue to need the amount of city-based accommodation which we have and which it now thought necessary for the future?

Although no one is trying to paint a "Brave New World" picture of offices in the future, there must be a change of emphasis on the need for heavy centralization of commercial property which at present exists.

Indeed, there is an argument that expensive office accomodation for basic administrative functions is superfluous and far too costly. We have already witnessed the decentralization of basic storage functions undertaken by huge computer facilities. Some of the banks have moved this function out of London entirely, while others feel only safe in relocating it south of the river or to City fringe areas.

Surely, it is a logical step to move a large proportion of a company's administrative staff out of the capital and other crowded urban centres. This was one of the arguments for the Location of Offices Bureau, *which was disbanded because* of its initial high degree of success.

London will argue it has already lost far too many people and jobs over the past 10 years to cope with a further exodus in the coming decade or two. But can the capital's creaking surburban rail service and its congested road network cope with the ever increasing demands placed on them?

Clearly, there must be a shift away from urban to more rural centres, where less time and hassle is spent on getting to and from work. And where more time can be spent on enjoying the leisure hours.

Ultimately, with electronic aids, most people could work from their homes, but sociologically there are grave doubts about the wisdom of that. It would result in little or no active interaction between people. It does seem, however, that the future location and structure of office development will be radically rethought during the remaining years of this century, with all the implications for investment criteria.

☐ Allied Irish Banks has paid IR£11m to the Gallaher Group for three prime office schemes in Dublin, in what is thought to be the largest single transaction in the city. Jones Land Wootton acted for Gallaher, which is building contractor and developer.

Covering a total of 77,000 sq ft, the three properties are in Clare Street, St Stephen's Green and College Street, and have total rental income of around IR£650,000 a year. The buildings are occupied by the Commissioner for Public Works, the Electricity Supply Board and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Around £335,000 has been paid for a 150,000 sq ft freehold factory and foundry on land covering five acres in Darlaston, West Midlands. Elliott Son & Boyton acted for the vendors.

After four years of negotiations Townsend Thorenson Properties has started development of a site at 110 St Martin's Lane, near Trafalgar Square. The £3.5m scheme will provide 44,000 sq ft offices designed by the Rolfe Judd partnership.

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BIRTHS

ANDREWS.—On 22nd October, 1981 to Jill and Bill—a son (Frederick Christopher Ruggles).
COUSINS.—On 22nd October, to Carolyn (nee Walkin) and Michael—a son (Timothy), a brother for Nicholas and William.
DOUGLAS.—On October 18th, to Carol and Torin—a son, Richard Torin Winstanley.
ELLISON.—On October 22 to Anne (nee Tennent) and Hugh—a final daughter (Daisy Harriet).
ENGLEHEART.—On October 22nd to Victoria (nee Pelham Burn) and Henry, a son (John Francis).
EPNGRAVE.—On 21st October at Kingston Hospital, Surrey, to Anne (née Matthews) and Richard—a son (Oliver Paul).
GILL.—On October 23rd at St Thomas's to Georgina (née Denison) and Michael—a daughter.
LAURENCE.—On October 24, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton to Jessica (née Chenevix Trench) and George—a son (Benjamin George).
MUNDAY.—On 23rd October at Portsmouth to Penelope (née Harrington) and Philip—a daughter (Jennifer).
ROLLO.—On 13th October at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow to Jamie and Henrietta (née Boyle)—a son.
THOMPSON.—On October 23 in Mombasa to Matilda and Martin—a son.
WATKINS.—On Monday, 12th October, 1981, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, to Judy and Maurice—a son.

MARRIAGE

McKENZIE/FELKER. The marriage of Donald Ian Nesbitt McKenzie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Clarence McKenzie of Salisbury, Zimbabwe, and Louise Burnett Felker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Walton Felker III of Monroe, Georgia, U.S.A., took place in Monroe, Georgia, U.S.A., on Saturday, October 24 1981. The couple will live in New York City.

DEATHS

ANNAN.—On October 22nd peacefully at home, Robert Annan F.I.M.M., aged 96. Sometime chairman and honorary President Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. Dearly loved husband of Betty and father of John and Everett Weston. Grandfather and great grandfather. Cremation West Chapel, Golders Green, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 28th. Family flowers only, donations if desired to The Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Benevolent Fund, 44 Portland Place, W1.
BASTIN.—On October 24, at Mount Alvernia, Nancy, dearly loved wife of David Terence Bastin. Funeral service at St James's Parish Church, Elstead, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, October 28, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only.
BENNETT.—On October 21st suddenly at her home, Dorothy Evelyn, wife of the late Dr. S. C. J. Bennett at one time Assistant Director of the Sudan Veterinary Service. Devoted mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral private but donations, if desired, to the RNLI.
COCKBURN.—October 23, peacefully in his 80th year, Frederick Armin, beloved husband of Erica, grandfather of Caroline and Charles, and great grandfather of Phillipa and James. Funeral St Mary's Church, Fawley Green, 2.30 pm. Friday, October 30, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Memorial service details to be announced later.
CROWTHER-SMITH. — On October 23rd in hospital, Hedy, darling wife of Charles and dear mother of Christine. Funeral service at Christ Church, Sutton, at 1.45, on Thursday, 29th October. Flowers to: W. A. Truelove and Son, 118 Carshalton Road, Sutton.
DES SALLES.—On 23rd of October, suddenly, Charles Gaston Marie des Salles d'Epinoix. Beloved husband of Katharine and greatly loved by all his family. Funeral private. Memorial service to be announced later.
FRANKLIN, KENNETH DAVID.—JPB, Ed.—On October 23, beloved husband of Pat. Service at Kenton Baptist Church, Streatfield Road, on October 27, at 2.30 pm, followed by cremation at Ruislip. Flowers or donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincolns Inn Fields, London.
FRITH, INGER KRISTINE FRITH, O.B.E.—On October 24th, at home after a long illness, borne with dignity and courage. Inger Frith was president of The Fédération Internationale de Tir à L'Arc from 1961 to 1977 and was the first woman to be elected president of any international sporting federation. Funeral at East Hampstead Park Crematorium, at 2.30 p.m., Friday, October 30th. Flowers to the House of Grace, Dukes Ride, Crowthorne. Memorial Service will be announced later.
HENSTRIDGE.—On 23rd October, 1981, The Reverend Edward Michael. Service to be arranged. Enquiries to John Henstridge, Elstead 702272, or Shelagh Green Farham 721938. No flowers, donations to Haemophilia Society.
LOCKHART-MUMMERY.—On October 22nd, peacefully Cynthia, beloved mother of Desmond and Lyn. Funeral Service private. Memorial Service at Chapel Royal Savoy, Thursday, 3rd December, 12 noon. Flowers to Memorial Service.
ROBERTSON.—On October 23, 1981, suddenly at home, Brian beloved husband of Maureen and father of Gregory, Peter and Ellen. Requiem Mass at the Church of St Mary, High Road, East Finchley, N2, on Friday, October 30, at 11 am, R.I.P. Please no flowers but donations to C.A.F.O.D., 21a Soho Square W1.
SHAW.—On 24th October, peacefully at his home, 4 Hill View Rd, Hanbury Park, Worcester, Albert Thompson (Bertie). Dear husband of Lydia and father of Timothy, Christopher and the late Michael.
TURNER.—On 25th October, 1981, in hospital, Isobel M. H. Turner, aged 75 years. Freewoman of the City of London. Only daughter of the late Hawkins and Elsie Turner. Funeral service at Wonersh Parish Church on Thursday, 29th October, at 12.15 p.m., followed by private cremation. No bought flowers by her wish, but donations in lieu may be sent to Royal Surrey County Hospital Nurses Building Fund.
VARLEY, NEVILLE.—On October 25, after a long illness bravely endured, aged 75. Beloved husband of Jeanett Elizabeth, loving father of Julia and Wendy and devoted grandfather to Suzanne, Carey, Charles and Serena. Cremation at 2.30 on October 27, 1981, at Oxford Crematorium, Bayswater Road, Headington. Funeral arrangements by Reeves and Pain, 288 Abingdon Road, Oxford.
VESEY-FITZGERALD. — Peacefully on October 23 Brian Percy Seymour, aged 76, dearly loved husband of Mym, brother of Sheila and step father of John and Jennifer. Funeral private. Please no letters.

FUNERAL

EXETER.—The funeral Service for the Marquess of Exeter will be held at 2.30 pm, on Tuesday, 27th October, at St Martin's Church, Stamford. Applications for tickets for the service to Burghley Estate Office, Stamford. Tel: 0780 52075. Family flowers only, or donations, if desired, to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers (Sister Agnes), 6 Buckingham Place, London, SW1. A memorial service will be held in London at a later day.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

ECKERSLEY.—A Memorial Service for Peter Eckersley will be held at St. Mary's, The Hidden Gem, Mulberry Street, Manchester, 2, on Wednesday, 28th October, 1981, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

GODSAL, CHARLES.—Remembered on his birthday. R.M.
BELL, HARIOT, 1881-1981, remembered with love by her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. 2 Timothy V 7.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

RE-ASSESSING Britain's Defence—Non-Nuclear Options. Along the road of nuclear disarmament, one crucial step for Britain is the adoption of a non-nuclear defence policy—but what does this entail? Tuesday October 27, 7.30—9.30 pm. Friends Meeting House, Euston Road, London (near Euston Station). Viv Bingham (President of Liberal Party), Lisa Foley (Research Assistant, Alternative Defence Commission), Paul Smoker (Reader in Peace and Conflict Research, Lancaster University), Ken Spores (Author of forthcoming CND pamphlet on NATO). Tickets 50p on the door.—United Nations Disarmament Week—Start the Steps to Survival with CND.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FULHAM BIRTHS

HOORAY HENRY.—On Saturday, 17th October, to the Inebriated Newt—a sundae. 125-129 Dawes Road, S.W.6. 385 7953.

MAHARAJA.—On Saturday, 17th October, to the Inebriated Newt—a beautiful burger. 125-129 Dawes Road, S.W.6. 385 7953.

HEATH.—On Saturday, 17th October, to the Inebriated Newt—a beautiful salad fresh from the "Grocer". 125-129 Dawes Road, S.W.6. 385 7953.

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PATRICK, hope to stop by Monday, November 2, will you?—Love Kate.
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FRANK MUIR.—Did you hear Frank Muir on this weeks Good Cause for the National Bureau For Handicapped Students.—Further information/donations to NBHS, 40 Brunswick Square, London WC1.
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MAIDA VALE. Newly modernised luxury flat in top class block. 5 minutes from West End. Large reception, double bedroom, dining room, TV, c.h., c.h.w.; 24-hour porterage. Low outgoings. £165 p.w. inclusive for one-year let.—01-289 9130 (after 5 pm).

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ISLINGTON. Large sunny room with fireplace. Share spacious Georgian house and garden £30 p.w. incl. 359 5738 before 10 a.m. or eves.
BELGRAVIA. — Beautiful home. Gentleman offered room, private bathroom, telephone, parking space, share amenities. Suitable entertaining. Highest references. £50 p.w. Particulars: Tel. 235 5452.
FRENCH BANKING BUSINESS. Executive from Paris seeks in London or suburbs flat to share. 1 or 2 rooms in large flat or private house. Furnished or unfurnished. Write to Fichrolar, 110/111 Strand Street, London W.C.2. 01-836 8918.
FULHAM/PARSONS GREEN.—C.H. fully furn. 2 bedroomed flat, requires 2nd person. Returnable deposit. £45 p.w. 736 7077.
W.8.—F. share flat. £37 p.w. exc. 960 5943.
MAIDA VALE.—Extra close buses and tube, prof. female for own room. In luxury 3 bed maisonette. Colour TV. Phone. Wash Mc. dish W. 2 bathrooms. Not digs but a real home. £45 incl. Ring 624 9175 from 9.30 p.m., day 0268 20396 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
PROF. person share well furnished house in Hampton. Own bed/bathroom. Nr. station/buses. Easy access to London/Heathrow. £36 p.w. exc. 941 1723.
S.W.11.—F. own room, £25 p.w. —223 0373.
KENSINGTON, W.8.—Two rooms in charming house, to share sitting room and kitchen. £40 and £35 p.w. Suitable for young people, early twenties. Call evenings. 01-937 6980, 0734 744346 daytime.
SHARE-A-FLAT (est 1958) for professionals, 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing 589 5491.
FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
PROPERTY Hunting? Confidential Search Service offered to Clients see Commercial Property.
W.6. M/F, own room, lovely house. £28.50 p.w. 01-741 3857.
WEST DULWICH, 2 prof. persons required to share house. Own rooms, close to BR station. £110 and £138 p.c.m. Tel: 01-670 9063 after 6.30 p.m.
SLOANE SQUARE. Super flat, own room, 2nd girl. C.H. £66 p.w. incl. 01-730 2687 (evenings).
MACMILLAN BUREAU, W.1.—for flat sharing. 01-580 5522.
WANDSWORTH COMMON. Quiet person for attractive attic bed-sit. £25 p.w. incl. with T.V., C.H., fridge. 01-870 0910.
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SECOND NON-SMOKER share lux. ch. house. Garden, washing machine. Near Tube. S.W.13. £110 p.c.m. excl. Phone 01-673 4292.
FULHAM. Female, 25+, own room in comfortable house. £27 p.w. excl. 01-629 7666, ext. 2241.
W.14. Female, non-smoker, share newly decorated 2 bedroom flat, with same. £140 p.c.m. incl. 01-868 1666, ext. 3119 (day).
FULHAM.—Own room in recently redecorated garden flat with 2 others. Near tube. £50 p.w. 731 2998 (after 6).
S.W.10.—Prof girl 26-32, bed-sitting room in owners luxury flat. £42 p.w. incl. 373 5037.
QUEENS GATE S.W.7.—Mature exec., 30s, vast flat. 584 5408 (after 6).
ARCHWAY.—Prof couple for own large room in a pleasant c.h. house, with 1 other. £40 p.w. excl.—263 9461.
FEMALE to share flat in Clapham. Own room. £95 p.c.m. excl. Ring 622 6578 evgs.
S.W.6.—Professional female to share well furnished, well appointed pretty house and garden. £35 per week incl. 731 6547.
SURBITON.—5 mins main line stn, 15 mins Waterloo. Second person, own double room. £25 p.w. Phone 01—390 4523 (eves).
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Prof female, c.h. house, own large room. £120 p.c.m. incl. 228 5590.
S.W.4.—Girl 25 plus to share modern flat, own room. £100 p.c.m. 671 3193 after 6 p.m.
BARNSBURY N.1.—Prof to share spacious luxury house with 2 reception rooms, beautifully decorated own room. £35 p.w. 607 5126 (eves).
BLACKHEATH. — Period house, large room, meals, linen, use of entire house, car parking for prof m/f, all incl £40 p.w. or Mon/Fri neg. Tel. 858 4768.
N4.—Prof girl, non-smoker, own room, large house, near tube. £25 p.w. 802 6803 eves.
SOUTHGATE.—Female grad, own room. £16.50 p.w. 882 3032
3RD GIRL wanted to share large Clapham flat 8 mins. from tube, own room. £85 p.c.m. excl.—Ring 720 5492.
KEW.—Male female or couple to share luxury flat. £25-£30 p.w.—741 4788 (day).
Own large room in quiet Gerrards Cross house: £35 p.w.—01-370 5188 (evenings).

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Directors' Dining Room Cook seeks employment in London. Phone 01-627 5451.
ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHER Arabic speaking stationed Jordan experienced in Independent Documentary Film Production, Still Work especially industrial subjects. Accepts assignments in any Arab country. Possesses excellent range of equipment, own cutting room, etc. Robert Young, L.I.I.P., P.O.B., 2510, Amman, Jordan.
INTELLIGENT single man (37) urgently seeks live in position. Anything legal considered.—Box No. 1008 G. The Times.
KINDLY Educated Bachelor, thirties, good brain, seeks post as personal assistant/companion. Experience in commerce, civil service, admin, languages. Driver and letter-writer. Immediate availability.—Telephone 0279 870744.

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"R" registration red, good condition, 24,000 miles; £1,350.
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352 3729 after 6.

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March 80. Only 6,600 miles. Cashmere Gold metallic. Elec. roof sunroof, windows, mirrors, central locking. Tinted glass, Philips radio cassette, four speakers. £12,250 o.n.o.
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Attractive dark metallic blue with matching interior. Reg. Aug. 1975. Tax. MoT. 37,000 miles. Very good condition. £6,550 ono.
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01-647 9166 days.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of GLEN FURNITURE PRODUCTION Limited and in the matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 27th day of November, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Stephen Daniel Swaden, F.C.A., of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 16th day of October, 1981.
S. SWADEN
Liquidator

MOORE & STEVENS Limited. NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 6th day of November 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 16th day of October 1981
L. KRETT (MRS)
Director

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

PUBLIC TENDER

Applications are invited from registered companies of Solid Waste Contractors to tender for the provision of twice weekly Refuse Collection Services in a section of The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

The area of approximately 2 square miles comprises some 6,000 hereditaments including domestic and trade properties. The quantity of refuse to be removed approximates to 10,000 tons per annum. A deposit of £50 is required for supply of Tender documents and applications should be submitted by 30th October 1981 to: The Director of Engineering and Works Services, Central Depot, Warwick Road, London W14 8QD.

TRANSFER BOOKS

LONDON BRICK COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the transfer books and register of ordinary stock will be closed on 11th November, 1981.
By Order of the Board,
H. D. Howe,
Secretary.
Registrars:
Close Registrars Limited,
Arthur House,
803 High Road,
Leyton,
London, E10 7AA.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity-Trust Property in connection with Missions to Seamen Scheme conferring power to sell 124 Portview Road, Avonmouth. The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 212452-9-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

EDUCATIONAL

FOR DETAILS of advertising in The Times' new Thursday Courses Page (with editorial) covering Business and Management Courses; GCE Level; Educational Courses and Studentships; Awards and Scholarships and Fellowships, please telephone Stella-Scrivener on 01-278 9351.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

NANNY required, minimum one year in Greece, to look after two young girls. Non-smoker. References required.—Tel.: London 621 0533 for further details.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.
CITY.—Wine Bar seeks Cordon Bleu trained cook, willing to take initiative and accept responsibility. 5 day week. No evenings. Tel 01-606 3787.
COMPANION/HOUSEKEEPER. — required for elderly lady in St. Johns Wood London. Nursing experience helpful. Hours and accommodation negotiable. Tel. 01-994 4229 (eves.).
COOK required, Director's dining room. Long established City firm, high standards necessary. Please contact: Mrs L Thomas, 01-283 2000, X3001.
COOK/HOUSEKEEPER OR MARRIED COUPLE. Position for male or female applicants to manage a private home in Bletchingley, Surrey. Applicants must have been previously employed in similar positions, capable of cooking to a good standard and have had full housekeeping responsibilities, additional domestic assistance available or alternatively a married couple to run the home completely. Must be dog lovers and able to drive a car for shopping purposes. Attractive all in salary with use of self contained accommodation. Please send full job history to Mr N. Garrod, Great Common, Big Common Lane, Bletchingley, Surrey, or telephone 0293 21133 (mornings) or 0883 843375 (after 9 pm).
ELDERLY Clergyman (Still Mobile), needs resident nurse/helper, committed Christian 0628-21034.
FIRST CLASS COUPLE required. Chauffeur/Cook. West country home. Other help kept. Please ring for details on 0458 233228.
JORDAN. — £100 weekly for Nanny. 3 children. Fry Consultants, Aldershot. Tel 0252 315369.
MALAGA, SPAIN. Nanny/Governess required. Super post, use of car. Fry Consultants, Aldershot. Tel. 0252 315 369.

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£29,000.
Tel: King's Lynn 674766

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.08 For Schools, Colleges: Going to Work. 9.33 Technicians in Industry. 10.00 You and Me. For four and five-year-olds (not Schools). 10.15 Music Time. 10.38 British Social History. 11.00 At the Dentist's. 11.23 Talkabout. 11.42 Poetry — Dead or Alive? 12.07 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Bob Langley's first report about his trip to Antarctica. His first stop is Buenos Aires and then the Argentinian countryside. 1.45 Chock-a-Block. A See-Saw programme (r). 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Read On! 2.40 Out of the Past. 3.00 See Hear! A magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing (shown yesterday at 10.55 am). 3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course. The fourth lesson deals with fish (r).

3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy in Squawking Squatter.
4.25 Jackanory. Hannah Gordon reads the first part of Mr McFadden's Hallowe'en by Rumer Godden.
4.40 Jigsaw. A picture puzzle programme.
5.05 Newsround. Paul McDowell with world news for young people.
5.10 Blue Peter.
5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 6.00 Nationwide.
6.55 Angels. Drama series about the staff of a Midlands General Hospital.
7.00 Blake's Seven. Sci-Fi adventure serial. Dayna is sent to recruit her former tutor in genetic engineering.
8.10 Panorama presented by David Dimbleby: A behind-the-scenes report on the campaign to elect the next Secretary-General of the United Nations.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: Shaft's Big Score! (1972) starring Richard Roundtree and Moses Gunn. Black private detective John Shaft investigates the murder of his friend, Cal Asby. Before his death Asby hid a $¼m of crooked money and Shaft has to overcome all manner of nastiness from gangsters in the pursuit of his investigation.
11.05 Film 81 introduced by Barry Norman. Among the films reviewed this evening is Blow Out, starring John Travolta and Nancy Allen.
11.38 News headlines.
11.40 Speak for Yourself. Advice for non-English speaking residents.
12.05 Weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.00 pm News of Wales. 1.45-2.00 Pili Pala. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 9.25-10.15 Gwen Tomos. 10.15-11.05 Bonanza. 12.05 am News and Weather. Scotland. 11.00-11.23 For Schools: Let's See . . . Your Health (1). 12.10-12.30 pm For Schools: Office Studies (5). 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.40-12.10 am Albiadh. 12.10 News and Weather. Northern Ireland. 12.57-1.00 pm: Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and Weather. England. 6.00-6.25 pm Regional Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Supervisors. The third in a series of eight films about practising supervisors (r). 10.35 Speak for Yourself. Advice for non-English speaking residents (repeated on BBC 1 at 11.40 pm). 11.00 Play School. 11.25 Write Away. A guide to everyday writing presented by Barry Took. 11.40 Closedown. 1.55 A Woman's Place? The role of a wife and mother in employment (r). 2.20 Let's Go. Brian Rix presents the programme designed to help the mentally handicapped get more out of life (r). 2.35 Inside Japan. (r). 3.05 Television World. TV and its impact on the public. 3.30 Your Community School.

3.55 International Snooker. Live coverage of the State Express World Team Classic from the Hexagon Theatre, Reading. There is further coverage at 7.40, 10.20 and 11.30.
6.55 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.00 Tales of Twelve Cities. From Cambridge: The Don's Tale. What life was and is like for Fellow of St John's, Hugh Sykes Davies.
7.40 International Snooker. Further coverage of the match between England and Australia.
8.10 Des O'Connor Tonight. The pleasant singer's guests tonight are, from Britain, Terry Wogan and Cleo Laine, from the States, comedian Jay Leno.

9.00 A Kick up the Eighties. In the last of six humorously irreverent programmes Richard Stilgoe and his gang take a look at leisure.
9.30 Horizon: Butterflies or Barley? A look at the conflict in the countryside between the farmers and the conservationists.
10.20 International Snooker. More coverage of the England v Australia match.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 International Snooker. The fourth and final visit of the day to Reading.
11.45 Heute Direkt. The news as seen through the eyes of East Berlin television. Ends 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: A very tall animal. 9.47 A Look at Ludlow. 10.04 Visiting friends. 10.21 Poems on war. 10.48 For hearing-impaired children — The Olympics. 11.05 The care of teeth. 11.22 Health in the future. 11.39 Selection procedures. 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Animated adventures of the Cockle twins. 12.10 Rainbow. Puppets with a purpose introduced by Geoffrey Hayes. 12.30 Wild, Wild World of Animals. Hyenas (r). 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Dorothy Sleightholme with some economical meals. 2.00 Money-go-Round. Claiming welfare benefits and buying a new car more cheaply are among the items. 2.30 Film: I Love a Mystery (1967) starring Ida Lupino and Terry Thomas. Thomas plays the head of an insurance company who hires three detectives to look into the death of a man insured for $12 million.

4.15 Cartoon: Go Fly a Kite.
4.20 The Sooty Show. Puppets with Matthew Corbett.
4.45 Dangermouse. The verminous hero in another comical battle with the evil Baron Greenback.
4.55 Stig of the Dump. Adventures of a young boy and his prehistoric friend.
5.15 Botanic Man. In the last of this series David Bellamy contrasts the lives of the rich and the poor (r).
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! Another chance to learn of your rights through the hapless Setback family.
6.35 Crossroads. Glenda Banks rejects a suggestion.
7.00 Bullseye. Darts and general knowledge quiz hosted by Jim Bowen.
7.30 Coronation Street. Alf Roberts returns from holiday to find his shop in a mess.
8.00 Astronauts. A new comedy series about three British astronauts living in a space station.
8.30 World in Action: The Disarmament Man. A film about E. P. Thompson, the anti-nuclear advocate.

9.00 Quincy. Police pathologist Quincy is on the trail of a businessman whom he thinks has murdered his estranged wife.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Shaft in Africa (1973) starring Richard Roundtree and Frank Finlay. The indestructible private detective jets off to Addis Ababa to track down a gang, led by our own, nice, Mr Finlay, who illegally ship black African labour into France to be employed as virtual slaves. The trouble is that Shaft's moves are always known to the gang in advance.
12.25 Close with Lord Ted Willis talking about liberty and freedom.


Dangermouse and Penfold (ITV 4.45pm)

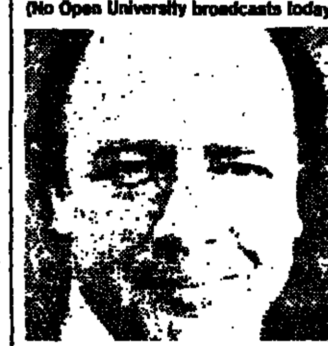
Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Miles Kington with the BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "By My Beard" by OBE.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down your Way: Clun, Shropshire.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 The News Quiz in the City † a special edition from the London International Press Centre, heralding the return of the "The News Quiz."
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 "I Married you for Fun" by Natalia Ginsburg.
4.35 What a Job! (series) A look at people whose jobs bring them directly or indirectly into confrontation with the public. (3) Tony Hooper, VAT inspector.
4.45 Story Time "The Moonspinners" by Mary Stewart (1).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News including Financial Report.
6.30 I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week.
8.00 The Monday Play † "Attics and Cellars" by Valerie Windsor.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "How Steeple Sinderby Wanderers Won The F.A. Cup" by J. L. Carr (1).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF 6.25 Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Tchaikovsky, Haydn, Britten; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Campra, Auber, Donizetti, Puccini, Massenet; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713); records.†
9.45 Northern Sinfonia Orchestra Concert: Rossini, Delius, Arensky, Mozart.†
10.55 Boyce, Arne and Greene Concert (first of four programmes).†
12.00 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Concert: Suk, Novak, Smetana.†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert direct from St John's, Smith Square, London; String Quartet recital: Schumann, Mozart.†
2.05 Matinee Musicale Concert: Goldschmidt, Mahler, Borodin, Glazunov, Wilfrod Josephs, Nicolai.†
3.05 New Records Hindemith, Mozart, Liszt, Strauss.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Richard Graves.†
7.00 Picasso — Creator or Destroyer? Edward Lucie-Smith reassesses Picasso's achievement in the centenary of his birth.†
8.00 Bach. Concert on records.†
8.30 Un Giorno di Regno. Comic opera in two acts by Verdi. Direct from the Wexford Festival (sung in Italian) Act 1.†
9.30 Livings (new series). Poems on trades and professions (1) Farmers.
9.55 Un Giorno di Regno. Act 2.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Vivaldi, arr. Nicolas Chedeville; record.†
(No Open University broadcasts today)


Humphrey Lyttelton introduces The Best of Jazz (Radio 2 9.00pm)

Alan Coren is one of the contestants in The News Quiz in The City (Radio 4 12.27pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Folk on 2 † 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Pop Score. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian from midnight.† 1.00 Truckers' Hour † 2.00-5.00 Two's Company.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT —
6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four hours News Summary 7.30 Country Style 7.45 Classic Short Stories 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Before the Rock Set in 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 Notes from an Observer 9.30 Good Books 9.35 Interlude 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10.15 Bringing the Past to Life 10.30 Frank Muir Goes into . . . 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Guitar Workshop 11.30 Musical Yearbook 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Take it or Leave it 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Country Style 1.45 Prison 2.15 Learn it to Punish 2.30 Rock Salad 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Wuthering Heights 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Europa 5.25 New Ideas 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 Europa 9.30 Rock Salad 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 Take it or Leave it 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Radio Theatre 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Europa 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1 2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92 5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97 3MHz Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.30 Botanic Man. 1.00 News At One. 1.20-30 Westward News Headlines. 2.00 Film: "Ring of Fire" (David Janssen, Joyce Taylor). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.34 Ladies Man. 11.00 That's Hollywood. 11.30 Faith For Life. 11.35 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 11.36 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: 9.25-30 First Things. 12.3-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20 North News. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.30-4.15 Film: "The Farmer's Daughter" (Loretta Young, Joseph Cotten, Ethel Barrymore) 5.15-45 Mork & Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight & Weather. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 10.30 The New Avengers. 11.30 Cover To Cover. 12.10 Going Out. 12.30 North Headlines & Weather. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 12.30 Botanic Man. 1.20 Granada Reports. 2.30-4.15 Film: Rattle of a Simple Man. Slow-thinking Percy is in London for the Cup Final with some of his mates. 5.15 Give Us a Clue. 6.00 Granada reports. 10.30 Ladies' Man. 11.00 RL Action. 11.45 Hagen. 12.45 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown 12.30-1.00 Botanic Man 1.20-1.30 Channel News and Weather 2.00 Film: The Ring of Fire 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00 Channel Report 6.25 School Report 6.35-7.00 Encore 10.28 Channel News and Weather 10.34 Ladies Man 11.00 That's Hollywood 11.30 News and Weather in French

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Botanic Man 1.20-1.30 Southern News and Weather 2.00 Houseparty 2.25 Film: The New Daughters of Joshua Cabe (Jack Elam) Woman's Lib in the Wild West 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00-7.00 Day-by-Day including Southsport 10.35 Film: "Melody of Hate" (Susan Flannery, Keith Baxter) Just before re-marrying a singer, sees her former husband who she thought died ten years ago 12.00 Superstar Profile (Woody Allen) 12.30 Weather followed by Signs of Hope

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 Botanic Man. 1.20 Anglia News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Blood on the Sun* (1946) (James Cagney, Sylvia Sydney). Set in the 1920s. The American editor of a Tokyo newspaper reveals a Japanese military plan to dominate the world. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 A New Kind of Family. 11.30 The Monte Carlo Show. 12.30 Reflection.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 12.30-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 2.30-4.15 Film: Nurse Edith Cavell (Anna Neagle). The story of British nurse Edith Cavell who, during World War One elected to stay in Brussels after the German Army's invasion. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Give Us A Clue. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 North East News. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Lou Grant. 12.15 Brazilian Brothers. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Botanic Man 1.20-1.30 HTV News 2.30-4.15 Film: The Games (Michael Crawford, Stanley Baker, Ryan O'Neal, Charles Aznavour) Four Athletes each have a special reason for winning a gruelling marathon through the streets of Rome . . . 5.15-5.45 The Flintstones 6.00-7.00 Report West 10.28 HTV News 10.30 Film: Two Mules For Sister Sara (Shirley MacLaine, Clint Eastwood) An American mercenary rescues a nun from attack by three drunken men and together they make their way to Mexico. 12.25 Weather and Closedown

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV WEST except: 1.20-12.10 Ffalabalam 4.45-5.15 Ser 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd 6.25-7.00 Report Wales 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20 ATV News. 2.00 Film: Tenspeed and Brownshoe (Ben Vereen, Jeff Goldblum) A con man and a stockbroker form an uneasy alliance as the most unlikely and funniest of Los Angeles private detectives. 3.45 Money-Go Round. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 ATV News. 11.15 The New Avengers. 12.15 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 Botanic Man. 1.20 Calendar News. 2.30-4.15 Film: The Catcher (Michael Witney). A thriller in which a Seattle police detective sets up on his own to employ his particular talents for tracing fugitives. 5.15 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 It's A Vet's Life. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 RL Action. 11.45 Run From The Morning. 12.15 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 Botanic Man. 1.20 News and road and weather. 2.00 Film: Sands of the Desert (Charlie Drake). A mock travel agent becomes involved with double-dealing in a desert domain. 3.45 Money Go Round. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40 Crimedesk. 10.30 Showcase Theatre 11.00 Masterclass 1. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Hammer House of Horror: The Silent Scream (Peter Cushing). 12.30 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Border News. 2.00 Film: Double Bunk (1961) (Ian Carmichael, Janette Scott) A comedy in which a battered houseboat solves the housing problems of a newly wed couple. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Survival: The Handsome Killers. 6.00 Lookaround Monday. 6.12 The Spinners. 6.45 The Black and White Picture Show. 10.30 George and Mildred. 11.00 RL Action. 11.45 Border News Summary. 11.48 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except 12.30-1.00 Botanic Man. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Christopher Columbus: (Frederic March, Francis L. Sullivan) Drama about Columbus who is convinced there is a sea route to the Orient to be found by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Ulster Landscapes (Ulster Under Ice). 11.00 Roots. 11.30 Bedtime.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT


Carmen Du Sautoy in the new comedy series Astronauts (ITV 8.00pm)

CHOICE

● HORIZON'S Butterflies or Barley? (BBC 2 9.30 pm) is an investigation into the erosion of our countryside's flora and fauna. For what must be the first time in their existence farmers are being regarded as the villains of the piece. Since the exhortion to Dig for Victory during World War Two some 140,000 miles of hedgerows have been removed and are continuing to disappear at the rate of 2,000 miles a year while the figures for trees are as alarming — over 24 million felled since the war. Who is to blame? On the one hand the farmers are forever being urged to produce more and to that end both the British Government and the EEC pay bountiful subsidies to create more farmland. On the other, the Government also gives subsidies, through the National Parks and Countryside Commission, to farmers not to encroach upon protected acreages. It seems that whatever they do the farmers can't go wrong. One result of the increased efficiency is mountains of unused grain which we sell off at bargain prices around the world. Have we, asks Horizon, got our priorities right? Many people in the programme think not.

● WORLD IN ACTION (ITV 8.30 pm) has grasped the nettle from which the organizers of the BBC's Dimbleby Lecture shrank. The Disarmament Man follows E. P. Thompson as he lectures and hectors at political party conferences and meetings across Britain. The evidence of growing support for his views is obvious from the successful and well attended CND demonstration in London on Saturday. As its membership increases so does the importance of Mr Thompson's opinion. He is convinced that weight of public opinion will force the Government to change their nuclear defence policy. His critics think otherwise. One of them, Ray Witney, Tory MP for Wycombe, goes as far as to say that Mr Thompson "is a threat to peace and freedom".

● How Steeple Sinderby Wanderers Won the FA Cup is the title of the new BOOK AT BEDTIME (Radio 4 11.00 pm). Read by Terry Molloy the story, by J. L. Carr, recounts the extraordinary rise of an obscure East Anglian village football team to become the biggest giant-killers in the history of the Cup. Real Roy of the Rovers stuff and very amusing.

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The clues that led to the poisoned cooking oil

Continued from page 1

The disease displayed many symptoms of a toxic or allergic process, rather than an infection. Antibiotics did not appear to affect it, and the pattern of the outbreak was unusual.

Doctors and nurses did not catch it. Soldiers in barracks escaped. The working-class suburbs of Madrid were hit while the middle-class areas were largely unscathed. Some towns to the north-west were affected, while towns near by were not.

The director of the National Hospital of Infectious Diseases declared the disease was not due to mycoplasma. He suggested food might be the cause. He inoculated himself with mycoplasma, proceeded to treat himself successfully and was dismissed by the Government.

On May 19, the Ministry of Health said that mycoplasma was the cause and that the Health Minister had been considering this all along.

The next day a senior health official said the cause was still not definitely known. The day after that, Senor Sancho Rof the Minister for Health insisted again that mycoplasma was the likeliest cause. He appealed for calm. A flu epidemic was more serious, he said. The ministry was less worried about the epidemic than about the psychosis being created.

For in the absence of a clear explanation about the disease, which had now put 1,200 people in hospital and had claimed 12 lives, wild theories had been circulating.

It was blamed on aircraft flying to London affecting the atmosphere, or on the tourists pouring into Spain at the start of the holiday season. Suggestions were made that the cause was a leak of biological warfare germs from an American airbase at Torrejon de Ardoz. The United States Embassy had to issue two denials that such weapons were stockpiled in Spain, the first on May 13, the second on May 21.

Cause discovered after six weeks

Fears that fruit and vegetables might be the cause led to thousands of pounds worth of strawberries, lettuces and onions going unsold in some markets. Hospitals, under increasing pressure from the epidemic, were flooded with people who thought they had the disease, but did not.

It was not until June 10, nearly six weeks after the first death and when more than 20 people had died and about 2,000 were in hospital, that the cause was traced.

Dr Juan Tabuenca, acting head of Madrid's Nino Jesus children's hospital, had doubted the infection theory. He questioned the parents of the children he had been treating on their diets and found that everyone of those affected had used unlabelled cooking oil sold in five-litre plastic bottles by door-to-door salesmen.

Some quick detective work traced the oil back to the warehouse of a company called Raelca in Alcrocón, just outside Madrid. Laboratory analysis rapidly revealed that far from being the "pure olive oil" claimed by the salesmen, the mixture contained almost no olive oil at all.

Instead, up to 90 per cent of it was rapeseed oil. The remainder was a mixture of soya oil, liquefied animal fats and some low-grade olive oil. Further tests showed that it contained a number of toxic chemicals, most of them present in minute quantities. One, however, was a little known chemical compound described as "oleoanilide". There were also traces of aniline, a chemical dye normally added to rapeseed oil intended for industrial use, to prevent its being used for human consumption. It appeared that the cause had been found.

A fortnight later the arrests started. The full story of what happened to the oil will have to await the trial of the 26 people now arrested. One is the proprietor of Raelca, the other of Rapsa, a well-established San Sebastian firm.

The findings of the investigating magistrate so far, however, allow some of the story to be pieced together.

What is alleged to have happened is that Rapsa imported the oil, stained with the aniline dye, from France. When the oil is intended for industrial use, chiefly in Spanish steel works, that is perfectly legal.

Rapsa, however, then sold 110 tonnes of the oil to Raelca, who sent it to a firm in Seville for treatment. It was then mixed with the other oils before being sold door-to-door.

According to government chemists, it seems likely that in treating the oil to remove the aniline, it was heated to a temperature of about 200 degrees centigrade. The process caused the aniline to combine with fatty acids already in the rapeseed oil: oleoanilides resulted. Those are now the chief suspect, although scientists are still not certain what the toxic agent in the oil is.

Once the link had been established, warnings not to use the unbranded oil were given. At the end of June, and again in September, the Government offered good oil for bad. Well over two million litres of suspect oil have been exchanged.

The numbers admitted to hospital began to decline dramatically. But in some respects the worst was yet to come. At the beginning of July patients began to be admitted to hospital with new and distressing symptoms.

In some cases they had consumed more of the toxic oil. In others they had not, but the disease still progressed. In a third, and smaller group, patients arrived with the second stage of the disease who had not been seen with the first.

Intense cramps set in, muscles began to waste away, and some patients developed ugly lesions on their skin. Both the symptoms and their severity varied widely, but some patients lost two or even three stones in weight.

In those worst affected, paralysis set in, starting at the extremities in the hands and feet and spreading up the arms. In some cases it reached the trunk, leaving patients literally unable to breathe without the help of a ventilator. It is in that group that the more recent deaths have chiefly occurred.

Blacklist of 21 oil brands

Since the discovery of Raelca's poisoned oil, it has become plain that the company's activities were only part of a widespread network of food fraud involving olive oil, to which the authorities have for years turned a blind eye. About 700,000 tonnes of so-called olive oil is used annually by Spain's food industry. But about 100,000 tonnes is estimated to come from sources other than olives.

Domestic consumption runs at between 325,000 and 350,000 tonnes, but an estimated one quarter of this is now in the hands of illegal door-to-door salesmen. They have gone uncontrolled by the authorities, opening the way to all sorts of adulteration.

Since the scandal broke, 21 different brands of olive oil have been blacklisted by the authorities after contaminants were found.

Of the 682-tonne consignment of industrial oil that Rapsa imported, only 110 tonnes went to Raelca. The remainder was sent to two other firms in Catalonia, which, it is alleged, also refined it for human use, apparently without creating the same hazard to life. That oil has now been seized.

The laxity of the authorities is demonstrated by the fact that Rapsa's imports of 682 tonnes in the first six months of this year are more than the 507 tonnes it imported in the whole of last year. Despite the fact that a licence is required for importation, stating the oil's purpose, no one in authority seems to have asked why Rapsa needed so much more oil at a time when Spain's steel industry is in a crisis.


Spaniards waiting to exchange the poisoned cooking oil for olive oil.

The temptation to sell adulterated cooking oil is partly due to Spain's price support policy, which helps keep the price high for the olive growers.

Olive oil is both a staple of the Spanish diet and a status item in poorer areas. When door-to-door salesmen appeared selling the cooking oil for 115 pesetas a litre, against 140 pesetas for the authentic product, people were quick to buy.

The salesmen also took advantage of social conditions. Leganes, the worst affected dormitory town south of Madrid, has grown from 15,000 to almost 200,000 over the past 10 years, chiefly from an influx of people from the rural south. In Leganes, we were told, housewives fell for sales talk about olive oil "just like you used to get in your village". The bargain price was said to be due to direct sale to consumers.

Olive oil is not the only adulteration problem found in Spain. Wine, butter and milk have all been affected from time to time, and there has been a series of incidents of food poisoning over the past 20 years. Those were never made the occasion for effective reform.

Senor Carlos Sanchez-Reyes, head of Spain's Consumer Organization, says that Spain lacks an effective corps of food inspectors to halt the practices. There were fewer than 500 food inspectors working for the Ministry of Economics and Commerce, and many were poorly paid and poorly qualified.

In Madrid, there were no more than 20 inspectors, most of them former policemen. "If one of them found someone selling oil at 20 to 30 pesetas cheaper, I am sure he would be among those buying the oil" he said.

Senor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, argued in Parliament last month that the five ministers mostly concerned with the outbreak could not assume responsibility for the criminal acts of "third parties".

Despite the size of the scandal, no one in the health or commerce ministries, nor the Cabinet, has yet seen fit to resign. This attitude is not unprecedented because during the Franco regime, the tactic with scandals was to seek to ride out the storm. In a democracy, however, many Spaniards expect someone to take responsibility, morally and politically.

Spain's exports of olive oil dropped by more than 60 per cent during June, July and August. Italy and France now see their opportunity to bar a wider range of imports.

The price of the blunder could be even higher, as Spain's negotiations for joining the European Community are due next month to enter a critical phase in the agriculture sphere.

Tomorrow: An interview with an affected family.

Support grows for nuclear marchers

Continued from page 1

That, of course, is one of the CND's little jokes, from a rich vein of black humour that was well worked on Saturday; but the numbers dispelled any suspicion of frivolity. Estimates ranged from 100,000 to a quarter of a million, or roughly the population of Plymouth.

It took the marchers more than five hours to cross central London from Victoria Embankment to Hyde Park. There, throughout a suitably bleak autumnal afternoon, they sang, danced, waved their banners and placards, ate their hamburgers and hot dogs and played with their balloons, listening to increasingly impassioned speeches.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said: "This autumn of 1981, we stand at the most dangerous point of all."

He termed President Reagan's remarks last week concerning nuclear war in Europe "an insanity and an outrage".

Mr Tony Benn, who received a hero's ovation, said: "This is our continent" and he called for "no annihilation without representation". He accused the media of "war-mongering" and so helping to make the thought of nuclear war respectable.

More than 1,000 coaches and 30 trains, arranged by local CND groups, brought the demonstrators to London on Saturday. A spokesman for CND was jubilant yesterday, not least because of the swelling of the organization's finances represented by Saturday's crowd. National membership has grown ten-fold from 3,000 to 30,000 in the past two years, with local groups increasing from 30 to a thousand. Those groups have grown so quickly, and have such autonomy, that the central organization could not begin to estimate the total membership or the amount of money raised through such traditional means as jumble sales, before the next annual conference, which is scheduled for November 13-14 in London.

Anti nuclear demonstrations and meetings are to continue this week in London and other European capitals, ending on Saturday with simultaneous fireworks displays by local groups.

□ But the marchers were also criticized (the Press Association writes). According to Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Stretford, millions of people are being conned into backing the path most likely to lead to war. "The path of appeasement and unilateral disarmament pursued in the 1980s will lead to world war as surely as the same path led to world war in the 1930s," he told Young Conservatives at Hale, Greater Manchester, on Saturday.

Another Conservative MP, Mr Vivian Bendall, denounced as "ludicrous extravagance" a GLC plan to erect signs on every road leading into London reading, "You are now entering a nuclear-free zone".

Ms Val Wise a GLC Labour councillor told the CND rally that the council was "seriously thinking" of the move.

Mr Bendall, MP for Ilford North, said the suggestion was "breathtaking" and "fatuous", and he is to ask Mr Michael Heseltine the Environment Secretary whether the council has the legal right.

□ Romanian Leader Nicolai Ceaucescu was quoted yesterday as calling for Soviet nuclear weapons to be withdrawn from Europe and for Nato to revoke its nuclear modernization plans, Reuter reports from Frankfurt.

Thatcher unshaken by Mexican earthquake

By Our Foreign Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was at a dinner in Mexico City when a strong earthquake jolted much of central Mexico on Saturday night, killing three people, injuring 28 and sending thousands into the streets in panic.

The earthquake, which lasted more than a minute, struck exactly a year after a tremor of similar strength killed more than 30 people in southern Mexico.

Buildings swayed and the city glowed and dimmed alternately as power lines fused. Residents in nightclothes fled their homes and water and gas mains were broken.

Mrs Thatcher was in Mexico after attending the Cancun summit. The dinner was given by Mr Crispin Tickell, the Ambassador, for the Prime Minister and prominent Mexicans and British businessmen. According to a telephone message from the embassy to London yesterday, the lights in the building went out, furniture shook, and the building trembled slightly. But the dinner was able to continue.

Local residents said the tremor, which registered 6.4 on the Richter Scale according to the Mexican Geological Institute, was the strongest they had felt in the capital in many years. The Epicentre was on or near the Pacific coast, 200/300 miles south west of Mexico City.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor, visits Cambridge University, 5.

Princess Anne opens Snaffles Exhibition organized by British Sporting Art Trust, Alpine Gallery, South Audley Street, 11.15, later, attends Women of the Year Luncheon, Savoy Hotel, 12.30.

Princess Margaret, Master of the Bench, dines at Lincoln's Inn, 7.40.

Talks, lectures

Film time: "The Precursors—Cezanne, Gaugin, Van Gogh and Marc Chagall, National Gallery, 1. Prof Donald Mitchell on Britten's *War Requiem* (to be performed later in the evening) Waterloo Room, Royal Festival Hall, 5.55. The English Landscapes in Art: Subversion of the Heirachy—Academic Landscape, John Constantine, Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, 2-4. Victorian jewelry: Japonisme and Art Nouveau, Judy Rudo, British Museum, 11.30. Ancient Monument Society: "Venice", Sir Ashley Clarke, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 6. Divinity: Outside The New Testament, Professor G. N. Stanton, Gresham Lectures, The City University, Northampton Square, 1.

Exhibitions

Japanese Popular Literature 1600-1868, British Library, 10-5. Exhibition of Falkland Islands stamps, Stanley Gibbons, Romano House Gallery, 399 Strand, 9.30-4.45. Gertrude Hermes, RA, Engraver and Sculptor, Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield, 10-5. Cradle of Mankind: an exhibition of photographs by Mohamed Amin of Lake Turkana, Kenya, site of man's earliest existence, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10-5.30. Early Printed Books and the Natural Sciences, main building, Cathays Park, Cardiff, 10. Exhibition of floral glass paperweights by Paul Stankard of New Jersey, Spink and Son, 5, 6, 7 King Street, 9.30.

Lunchtime music

Piano recital, Deborah Overbeck, St Lawrence Jewry, 1. Third annual Harold Darke Recital, Roger Sayer, St Michael's Cornhill, 1. Orlando String Quartet, St John's Smith Square, 1. Wendy Morden, soprano, and Yvonne Behar, piano, St Martin in the Fields, 1.05.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,663

ACROSS

1 Numbers game (5).
4 Right to give directors leading roles (9).
9 Subtle as St. Michael, possibly (9).
10 Sound of a North European river (5).
11 Present-day discovery in the Indian (or Pacific) Ocean (9,6).
12 Fashionable business, though failing (6).
14 What Dobbin needs, of course, to flourish? (8).
17 Condition of peers requiring casting vote (8).
19 Can the commander return for a drink? (6).
22 A sight better if this error were avoided (7,8).
24 Journey east for a Lancastrian dish (5).
25 One girl swallowing a drink? Fancy (9).
26 Echo effect once associated with Arne's composition (9).
27 River for Harris, and others (5).

DOWN

1 Anatole admitting his privilege (9).
2 Old man about 100, a peer of Dr. Primrose (5).
3 In what poet does Sir Patrick meet King Edward? (7).
4 Concluding she gives him my dance (6).
5 Rita's unorthodox attempt shows skill (8).
6 What a blessing Jonson is being staged (7).
7 Disney's liveliness (9).
8 Many study with great apprehension (5).
13 Sources of sin at UN Assembly (9).
15 East End pressman not employed originally (9).
16 Part of stable — on entering one, find this? (8).
18 Support for the Scriptures (7).
20 Pupils' examiner (7).
21 The province of a student's champion (6).
22 Aquatic carnivore closer to what'e's 'unting (5).
23 Senseless girl that's outside (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,662 will appear next Saturday

Nature notes

Geese are back on the Scottish firths and some of the east coast estuaries. They rest for much of the day and night on sand-bars, or on the water, flighting inland to feed at dusk and dawn. In bright moonlight, they will sometimes stay in the fields all night. The pink-footed geese, the commonest in most places, prefer barley fields; greylag geese stay more on grass. White-fronted geese are also about; more rarely, one hears the ghostly call of barnacle geese. Black-headed gulls glide in opposite circles round each other at sunset; the whole swirling flock drifts right across the sky towards the reservoirs where they roost.

Many lime trees are almost bare; horse chestnuts look ragged, their leaves sometimes a yellow fringe round a thin green streak; hornbeam leaves wither on the branch, side by side with their hanging clusters of seed. Sycamore leaves turn lemon-yellow; on the Lombardy poplars, the leaves just fade, while the ground beneath is strewn with twigs broken in the wind. At pavement edges, the feverfew still flowers—a small soft-contoured daisy with fern-like leaves. Ivy flowers lure hoverflies, and the last few wasps.

D.J.M.

Car tax check

The Metropolitan Police and Department of Transport today launch a campaign against motorists who avoid payment of vehicle excise duty at a series of spot checks throughout Greater London. An estimated 9 per cent of motorists evade payment of the duty at a loss to the Government of between £70,000 and £100,000 annually. Similar campaigns have been held in Lancashire, Manchester, Sussex, Cumbria and the eastern counties.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on BBC external services; debate on Liberal motion on need for investment in British Rail.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Austria Sch	30.60	28.50
Belgium Fr	78.75	74.75
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	13.84	13.14
France Fr	10.75	10.25
Germany Dm	4.32	4.08
Greece Dr	111.00	105.00
Hongkong $	11.30	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.16
Italy Lir	2265.00	2165.00
Japan Yn	451.00	425.00
Portugal Esc	125.00	118.00
Spain Pta	182.75	174.75
Sweden Kr	10.62	10.08
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.88	1.81

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 5.4 to 461.9.

Music best-sellers

Best-selling records last week were: 1. Holst: The Planets—Karajan (DG2532019). 2. Royal Wedding (BBC REP 413). 3. Lincoln Center Recital—Sutherland, Pavarotti, Horne (Decca D255D2). 4. Elgar: Symphony No 2—Handley (C for P CFP 40350). 5. R. Strauss: Arabella—Sawallisch (HMV SLS5224). 6. Verdi: La Traviata—Mackerras (HMV SLS 5216). 7. Beethoven: Violin Concerto—Giulini/Perlman (HMV ASD4059). 8. Bartók: Concerto for Orchestra—Solti (Decca SXDL 7536). 9. Schubert: Trout Quintet—Richter. (HMV ASD4032). 10. Gala Opera Concert—Domingo Giulini (DG2532009).

Anniversaries

Births: Domenico Scarlatti, Naples, 1685; Danton, French revolutionary, Arcis-sur-Aube, 1759; Leon Trotsky, Yanovka, 1879.

Roads

Wales and the West: M4: two lanes closed eastbound between junctions 15 and 16 (Swindon); two lanes closed westbound between junctions 16 and 17 (Chippenham). A390/A38: At Dobwells (west of Liskeard, Cornwall) temporary signals in use. A498: temporary traffic lights operating at Temadog, between Penyewryd and Beddgelert, Gwynedd.

The North: A1: roadworks at Felton (Northumberland) and Appleton (N Yorkshire). A19: only one lane open to north of Passfield Way, co Durham. A56: roadworks at Hoole roundabout, Chester.

Scotland: Kingston Bridge (Glasgow) closed northbound from 9.30 to 4pm. Clyde Tunnel Expressway offside lane closed each way between tunnel exit and Cardonald interchange. A92: Kirkcaldy/Forth Road Bridge eastbound carriageway shut; diversions.

Auctions today

Christie's, King Street: Chinese ceramics and works of art, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern silver, 2: Oriental ceramics, 2; watercolours and drawings, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, objects of art, 11: Old Master paintings, 2. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Japanese netsuke, 11 and 2:30: Tibetan works of art, 10.30 and 2; printed books, 11.

The papers

Every success by Labour's far left is costing the party the votes of thousands of its ordinary, decent supporters, the Daily Mirror says today. Yet within 24 hours of defeat at Croydon, the party in Bradford North decided to drop its present MP, at the next general election in favour of a Trotskyist.

Britain should gradually abandon her own nuclear deterrent but stay in Nato under the nuclear umbrella of the United States, The Observer said yesterday. It advises the British Government to reconsider the decision to buy the DS Trident nuclear missile submarine.

Reviewing the Cancun summit on rich and poor nations, The Sunday Telegraph said that North-South aid machinery should be kept as much as possible out of the hands of the United Nations.

The Sunday Times advised Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to apologize for his infringement of the law over council grants, decided in last week's court case, and to take the necessary steps to put it right. This winter Mr Heseltine will be involved in a series of conflicts with overspending councils, the paper said, and those tempted to step outside the law will doubtless be tempted to argue that doing so will be only to follow his unlawful behaviour.

Church music

Kingston Parish Church: Saturday, Kingston Philharmonia, 8.
Southwark Cathedral: today, Ian Tracy (organ) 1.10.
St Paul's Cathedral: Thursday, David Sanger (organ) 6.
Carlisle Cathedral: Saturday, Royal Northern College of Music Brass Ensemble, 3.
Bath Abbey: Wednesday, Martin White (organ) 8.
Wells Cathedral: Saturday, chamber concert, 7.30.
Chichester Cathedral: Tuesday, Ian Harrison (organ) 1.10; Saturday, Portsmouth Festival Choir, 7.30.
Musician's Chapel, Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct: Tuesday, Anthony Hocking (baritone) 1.
Bristol Cathedral: Tuesday, Bristol Madrigal Society, 12.45.
St Martin-within-Ludgate: Wednesday, Charles Meinardi (violin), Marjorie Dutton (piano) 1.15.
St George's Church, Bristol: Thursday, Nicholas Walker (piano).

Sporting fixtures

Football: League Cup, second round, second leg: Mansfield Town v Bradford City.

Racing: Flat metings at Edinburgh (1.45), Chepstow (1.30) and Nottingham (1.0).

Snooker: World team event, at Reading.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are: £100,000, number 6DS 361752 (winner lives in Leicestershire); £50,000, 2BF 701417 (Coventry); £25,000 19VW 598818 (Surrey).

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Weather

A weak ridge of high pressure in S will decline as frontal systems approach the NW.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, E Midlands: Mostly dry with sunny intervals after early mist patches; wind variable, light, becoming SW; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

East Anglia, E, SE England, Channel Islands: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind N, light or moderate, becoming SW, light; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

W Midlands, central N, NE, central SE England: Mostly dry with sunny intervals after early mist, but cloudy with outbreaks of rain later; wind N, light, backing SW, moderate; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

NW, SW England, Wales: Mostly dry with sunny intervals at first, but cloudy later with rain by early evening; wind variable, light, becoming S, to SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Lake District, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Isle of Man: Mostly dry with sunny intervals at first, but cloudy with rain later; wind SW, moderate, backing S, fresh or strong; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rain spreading E followed by showery weather, rather cold with night frost in places; rather windy generally.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NW, backing W, moderate or fresh; sea, moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate, backing SW, fresh to strong; sea, slight, becoming rough.

Sun rises: 6.43 am. Sun sets: 4.45 pm.
Moon rises: 4.50 am. Moon sets: 4.46 pm.
New moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 5.15 pm to 6.15 am
Bristol 5.25 pm to 6.25 am
Edinburgh 5.16 pm to 6.39 am
Manchester 5.19 pm to 6.28 am
Penzance 5.40 pm to 6.34 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	06	43	Inverness	f	06	43
Birmingham	f	08	46	Jersey	r	08	46
Blackpool	f	06	43	London	c	08	46
Bristol	r	06	43	Manchester	r	05	41
Cardiff	c	06	43	Newcastle	s	07	45
Edinburgh	f	05	41	Perth	c	20	68
Glasgow	f	07	45	Ronaldsway	c	05	41
Guernsey	c	09	48				

London

SATURDAY: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 12C (54F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 7 pm, 86 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,011.0 millibars, falling.

YESTERDAY: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min, 7 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 86 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.59in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,004.1 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Satellite predictions

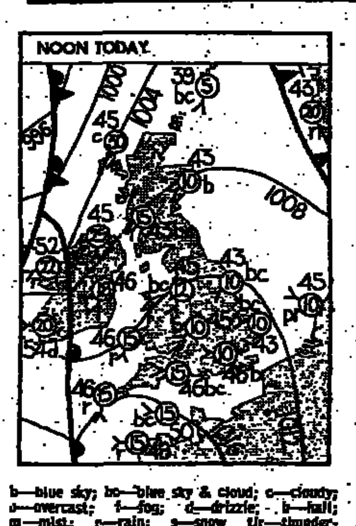
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R: 18.31-18.35; W; 20SW; SSW. Cosmos 220R: 18.52-18.59; NW; 25W; SSW. Cosmos 956R: (Oct 27) 4.59-5.3; NNW; 55NNE; SSE. Cosmos 1220: 19.26-19.28 SSW; 30SSW; SSW*. Intercosmos 14R: 18.26-18.28; W; 15WSW; SW. Cosmos 18SR: 19.2-19.9; WSW; 5NNW; NNE*. 20.44-20.47; WNW; 25NNW; NNW*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

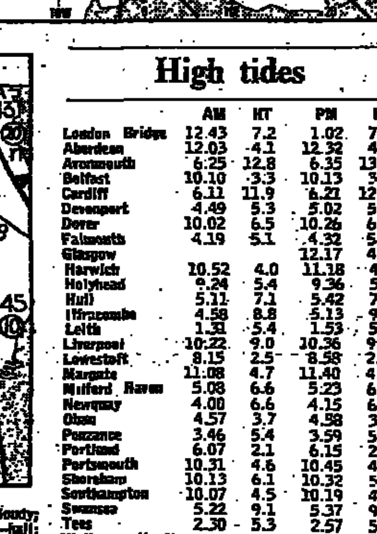
NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

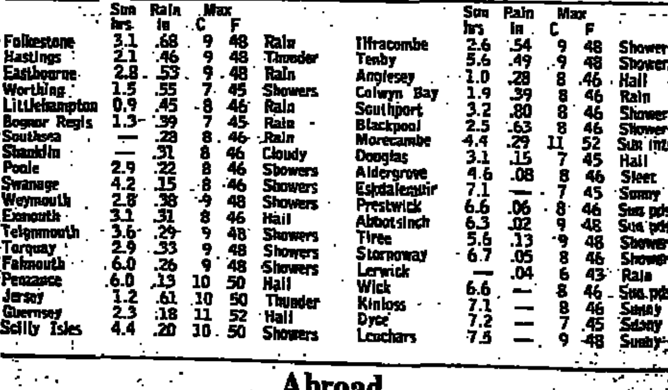
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.43	7.2	1.02	7.1
Aberdeen	12.03	4.1	12.32	4.1
Avonmouth	6.25	12.8	6.35	13.0
Belfast	10.10	3.3	10.13	3.5
Cardiff	6.11	11.9	6.21	12.0
Devonport	4.49	5.3	5.02	5.5
Dover	10.02	6.5	10.26	6.4
Falmouth	4.19	5.1	4.32	5.3
Glasgow			12.17	4.8
Harwich	10.52	4.0	11.18	4.1
Holyhead	9.24	5.4	9.36	5.6
Hull	5.11	7.1	5.42	7.0
Ilfracombe	4.58	8.8	5.13	9.0
Leith	1.31	5.4	1.53	5.4
Liverpool	10.22	9.0	10.36	9.1
Lowestoft	8.15	2.5	8.58	2.5
Margate	11.08	4.7	11.40	4.7
Milford Haven	5.08	6.6	5.23	6.8
Newquay	4.00	6.6	4.15	6.9
Oban	4.57	3.7	4.58	3.9
Penzance	3.46	5.4	3.59	5.9
Portland	6.07	2.1	6.15	2.2
Portsmouth	10.31	4.6	10.45	4.5
Shoreham	10.13	6.1	10.32	5.9
Southampton	10.07	4.5	10.19	4.4
Swansea	5.22	9.1	5.37	9.3
Tees	2.30	5.3	2.57	5.3
Walton-on-the-Naze	10.42	4.1	11.08	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Folkestone	3.1	.68	9	48	Rain
Hastings	2.1	.46	9	48	Thunder
Eastbourne	2.8	.53	9	48	Rain
Worthing	1.5	.55	7	45	Showers
Littlehampton	0.9	.45	8	46	Rain
Bognor Regis	1.3	.39	7	45	Rain
Southsea	—	.28	8	46	Rain
Shanklin	—	.31	8	46	Cloudy
Poole	2.9	.22	8	46	Showers
Swanage	4.2	.15	8	46	Showers
Weymouth	2.8	.38	9	48	Showers
Exmouth	3.1	.31	8	46	Hail
Teignmouth	3.6	.29	9	48	Showers
Torquay	2.9	.33	9	48	Showers
Falmouth	6.0	.26	9	48	Showers
Penzance	6.0	.19	10	50	Hail
Jersey	1.2	.61	10	50	Thunder
Guernsey	2.3	.18	11	52	Hail
Scilly Isles	4.4	.20	10	50	Showers
Ilfracombe	2.6	.54	9	48	Showers
Tenby	5.6	.49	9	48	Showers
Anglesey	1.0	.28	8	46	Hail
Colwyn Bay	1.9	.39	8	46	Rain
Southport	3.2	.80	8	46	Showers
Blackpool	2.5	.63	8	46	Showers
Morecambe	4.4	.29	11	52	Sun ints
Douglas	3.1	.15	7	45	Hail
Aldergrove	4.6	.08	8	46	Sleet
Eskdalemuir	7.1	—	7	45	Sunny
Prestwick	6.6	.06	8	46	Sun pds
Abbotsinch	6.3	.02	9	48	Sun pds
Tiree	5.6	.13	9	48	Showers
Stornoway	6.7	.05	8	46	Showers
Lerwick	—	.04	6	43	Rain
Wick	6.6	—	8	46	Sun pds
Kinloss	7.1	—	8	46	Sunny
Dyce	7.2	—	7	45	Sunny
Leuchars	7.5	—	9	48	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud, f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	17	63	Cologne	c	07	45	Madrid	s	15	59	Rome	f	16	[illegible]
Akrotiri	f	24	75	Copenhagen	f	09	48	Majorca	f	19	66	Salzburg	c	07	[illegible]
Alexandria		[illegible]	[illegible]	Corfu	s	19	66	Malaga	s	22	72	San Paulo	f	30	[illegible]
Algiers	s	21	70	Dallas	c	13	55	Malta	c	20	68	[illegible]	c	13	[illegible]
Amsterdam	r	08	46	Dublin	c	06	43	Melbourne	c	19	66	Santiago	s	26	[illegible]
Athens	s	23	73	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Mexico City	f	15	59	Seoul	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	s	30	86	Faro	s	22	72	Miami	f	29	84	Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	f	20	86	Florence	c	09	48	Milan	f	08	46	Stockholm	f	05	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	17	63	Frankfurt	c	06	43	Montreal	s	10	50	Strasbourg	r	07	[illegible]
Beirut		[illegible]	[illegible]	Funchal	c	20	68	Moscow	c	12	54	Sydney	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	s	10	50	Geneva	r	07	45	Munich	f	08	46	Tangier	s	22	[illegible]
Berlin	c	08	46	Gibraltar	s	20	68	Nairobi	c	23	73	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]